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MADISON AND WABASH

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Underwaists
Ages 2 to 12
Made of fine nainsook.

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Ages 2 to 12
Made in knickerbocker style of fine cambric, neat
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Princess Skirts
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Made of soft finish nainsook with embroidery ruffle
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\$1.00

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Naturally you can best buy
everything that children
wear at
THE CHILDREN'S STORE

ASQUITH DECLARES BRITAIN
WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END.

Even if France and Russia Should
Withdraw Their Ally Will Continue the Contest.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Premier Asquith
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FREE OPEN SEA OF ALL MINES, URGED BY U. S.

Asks Britain to Lift Food Ban and Germany to Stop Trade Ship Raids.

AWAIT REPRISAL PLAN.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—It was learned authoritatively tonight that identical notes were sent by the United States to Great Britain and Germany after the cabinet meeting last Friday and that they contained the following proposals:

Great Britain and Germany are asked in the interests of humanity and the safeguarding of legitimate commerce to remove all mines from the high seas except those directly necessary for the protection of coast defenses and harbors.

Great Britain is asked to accede in a plan to permit the distribution of foodstuffs to the civilian population of Germany.

Germany is asked to abandon its submarine warfare on merchant ships if the proposed food arrangement is made with Great Britain.

Reply to Be Delayed.

Intimations have come to the Washington government that until the British cabinet acts and the attitude of France and Russia is learned, no reply can be given to the American proposals. This may require several days.

In the meantime, Germany already has manifested a willingness to make concessions, and there is here ground for hope that a conciliatory spirit will be adopted by Great Britain.

It can be stated authoritatively that in the American communication made identically to Germany and Great Britain, no mention was made by the United States of what course it would pursue in the event of rejection of its proposals.

The United States assumed rather the rôle of mediator, in an effort secretly for the present to reach an agreement with both sides, without any public discussion in the belligerent countries where passions were thought likely to stimulate influences that would defeat important consideration of questions involved.

Starve Order Boomerangs.

High officials of the Washington government have shown much solicitude over what might be the extent of retaliatory measures adopted by the belligerents if they continue to disregard previously accepted principles of international law. It is understood that one of the arguments used is that if the policy of starvation is put into effect by Great Britain, the first to feel the pinch of hunger might be the British, French, and Russian prisoners.

Another suggestion said to have been conveyed is that if suffering forced upon the civilian population of Germany might produce an unwholesome effect on the attitude of the American people toward Great Britain and her allies.

Neutral Nations with U. S.

There is every evidence that neutral governments are working in close harmony with the Washington government, and that they are anxious to assist in the co-operation of efforts made here to assist in a settlement of the various questions arising out of submarine and mine warfare. Secretary Bryan denied today that an embargo by the United States on exports of foodstuffs was contemplated.

Following a talk with President Wilson, Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, Republican, introduced a bill to authorize the president to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes on all ships and vessels in United States ports or United States or foreign ports, whenever in his opinion it is necessary, until fifteen days after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

"No man," Mr. Porter said, "can anticipate the emergencies likely to arise in our foreign relations during the next nine months, and congress should not adjourn without placing in the president's hands every possible assistance to meet the complications as they arise."

DRASTIC EXPEDIALS PLANNED.

[BY CARLIS TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE]

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Unless there is a change in arrangements which have been learned from an authorized source the announcement of the scope of retaliatory measures to be taken against Germany by Great Britain will be forthcoming in the form of a statement for publication on Monday morning.

The cabinet this afternoon put the finishing touches on the policy of reprisals and also considered President Wilson's communication which in tone, if not in substance, was favorably spoken of by governmental circles.

There still is no inkling from any one in authority regarding the nature of the action soon to be put into effect, but it is regarded as possible that all trade with Germany, including cotton, will be affected, though it is probable that past experience that the financial interests of neutrals will not be overlooked.

In the house of commons there is a strong and unanimous opinion among members of all parties that it will be sensible for England to enter into any negotiations with Germany, even through the good offices of Washington, regarding terms on which Germany would be prepared to cease its submarine blockade.

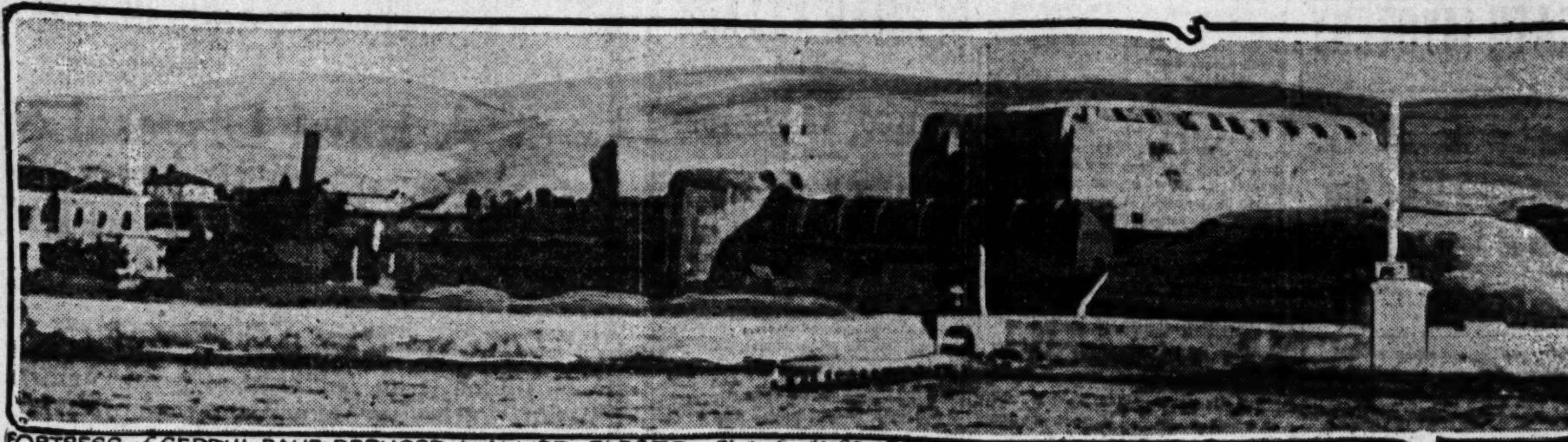
EVELYN THAW BREAKS DOWN.

New York, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife of Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, is reported to be in a serious condition as the result of a nervous breakdown. She has been taken to a sanitarium in the hope that rest will restore her health.

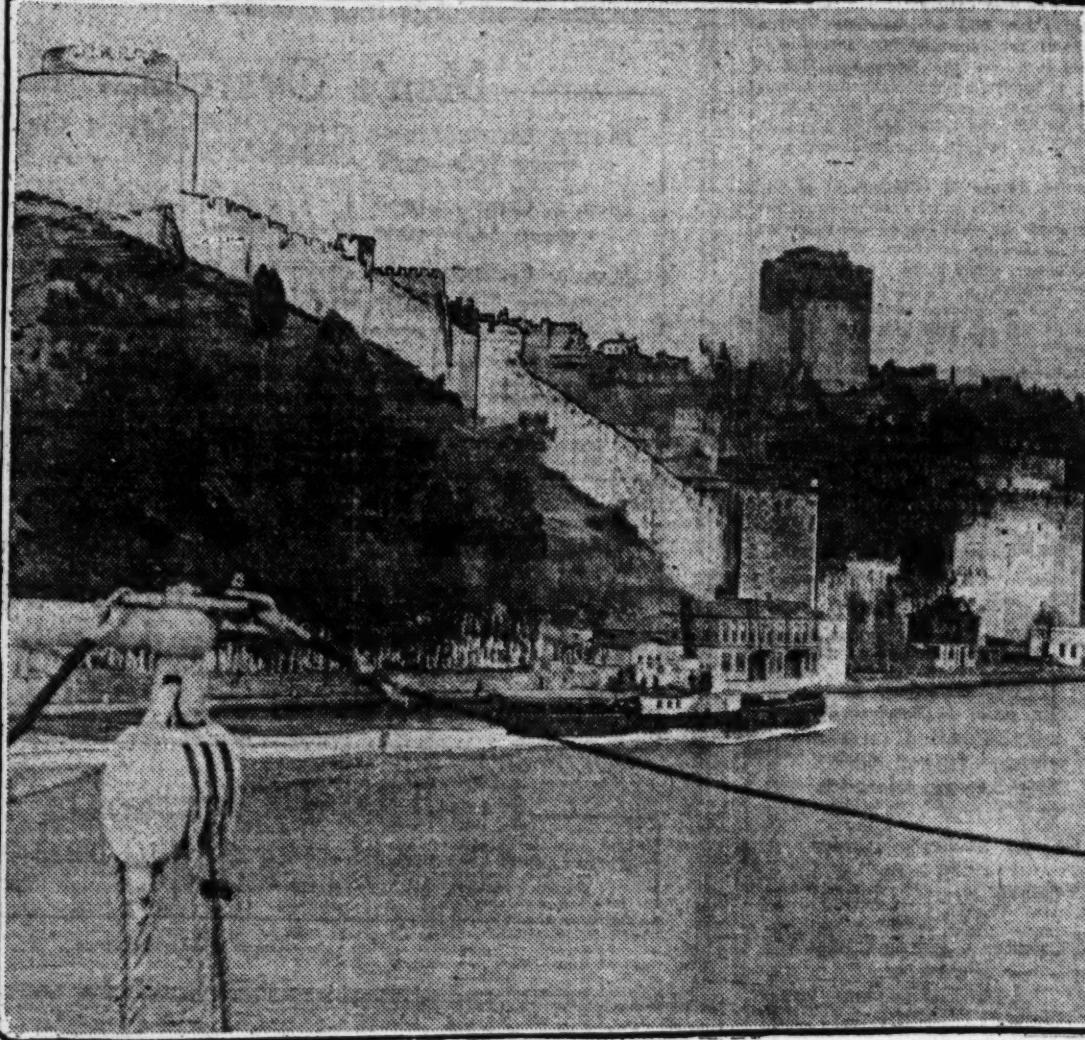
NEAL INSTITUTE THREE DAY TREATMENT. Numerous cases and cures of the use of DRINK OF DRUGS. Address Neal Institute, 5th & 4th Sts., Chicago (Oakland). Established 1887.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

Where French and British Fleets Are Trying to Pound Their Way Into Black Sea and Release Russia's Wheat Supply.



FORTRESS OF SEDDUL-BAHR, REDUCED BY ALLIED FLEETS. PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.



TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS GUARDING THE BOSPHORUS. PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

FRANK PLEA IN SUPREME COURT

Defense Claims Mob Violence and Coercion Were Permitted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—On the ground that the trial court which sentenced Leo M. Frank to die for the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta (Ga.) factory girl, had lost its jurisdiction over the prisoner because of mob violence tolerated during the trial, and the consequent absence of the prisoner from court when the verdict was given, attorneys for Frank today argued before the Supreme court that their client should be freed from custody.

Louis Marshall of New York began the opening argument and will continue it tomorrow, when the representatives of Georgia will be heard. The court is considering an appeal from the refusal of the federal district court of Georgia to interfere in the case.

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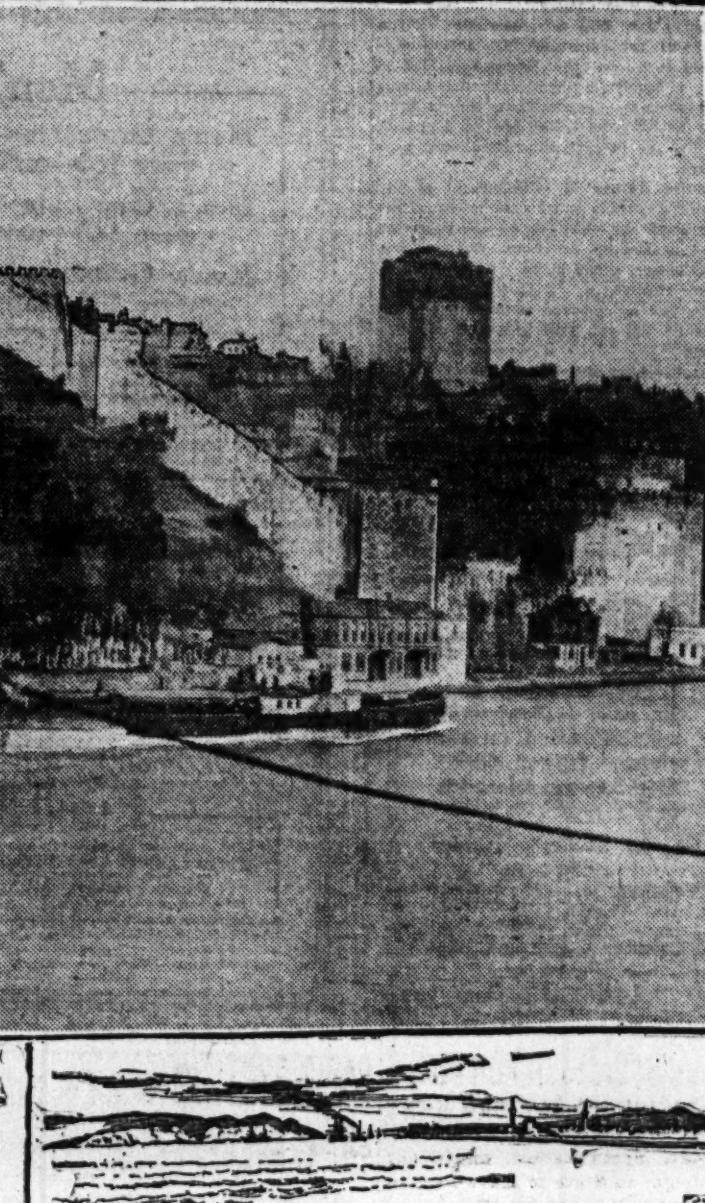
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PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

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Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Delegates of Various Cities Organize Separate Federation, Refusing to Affiliate with National Council.

New York, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Safety First slogan of the national convention held at the Civic Auditorium, at which the Safety Federation, Inc., was organized. The convention refused to affiliate with the National Safety council of Chicago, a body with kindred aims.

The great majority of the delegates, who were from the principal cities, decided that the new organization would be strong enough to push its propaganda to a successful finish.

The federation will endeavor to have laws passed in the several states to combat the use of alcohol and mental examinations of all drivers of motor cars and for us a treaty is not a scrap of paper.

What was Germany's objective point?

Paris. She failed to win it. Then she tried Dunkirk and then Calais. She left 200,000 cadavers on the Iber, but she did not pass. The same thing happened at Nancy and at Verdun. Germany was thrown aside. Her military power is at a helpless beaten nation.

The German torrent is checked," he said. "Germany is militarily stricken. Today France's policy continues to be what in the name of the government it was stated to be on Dec. 21: 'War without mercy.' We are unanimous on this point. We are unanimous in declaring that we will not accept any but a victorious peace for all the allies. The united pact of Sept. 4 has our signature and for us a treaty is not a scrap of paper.

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ASSERTS L. & N. USED HUGE SUM FOR POLITICS

Commerce Board Report Says
Millions Went Out to Buy
Up Influence.

(Continued from first page.)

The report, "were to a large extent made to state officials and legislators of Tennessee, municipal officers of Nashville, politicians, lobbyists, and attorneys.

Cash to Officeholders.

"Investigation showed that payments made by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in this connection, aggregating over \$20,000, could be definitely assigned to persons formerly or at present holding public office, but the total amount paid to such persons was no doubt much in excess of this sum."

The names of those still "holding public office" were not revealed.

Payments aggregating \$22,696, "for purposes mentioned in the resolution," the report said, were made by the Louisville and Nashville between Sept. 1, 1906, and July 1, 1914.

Lobbyists Come High.

Expenditures in the same period for maintaining political and legislative agents and associations were given as \$35,000.

For creating public sentiment in favor of the plans of the Louisville and Nashville in the same period, the report says, \$30,322 was spent, of which \$33,000 was used in a publicity campaign in Alabama to mold public opinion through the press and part of the balance contributed to a fund made up by carriers to finance a campaign in Louisiana to prevent the change of tax laws.

In this connection, to preserve an outward appearance of indifference, according to the report, the funds were placed in the hands of a bank to be disbursed by it as if in furtherance of banking interests.

To the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis the Louisville and Nashville is alleged to have paid \$120,108 for the use of the Tennessee Railroad association, in addition to other "large expenditures in connection with that association."

Care for "Special" Services.

The commission gives an instance of one special ledger account recording large expenditures, the purpose of which could not be learned from the accounts. It relates that an account was opened in the name of the Immigration and Industrial association of Alabama in 1907.

This account, it is reported, records a cash advance to George W. Jones, federal district attorney in Montgomery, Ala., made under authority of the first vice-president. \$13,098 was charged to this account. \$7,983 was recouped from other carriers who were parties to this association and credited to this account. The remainder, \$5,109, was charged to operating expenses by authority of the first vice-president.

Explains Holding Companies.

In his testimony before the commission today Mr. Reid went into details in regard to the Rock Island holding companies.

The holding concerns, as organized in 1902, he said, were known, respectively, as the Iowa and New Jersey companies, each capitalized at \$150,000,000. He said the Iowa corporation held the majority of the Rock Island railroad's operating company, while the New Jersey concern controlled the Iowa corporation and the preferred stock of the New Jersey controlled that company through special powers in the election of directors.

Securities of the holding companies had been placed with the Central Trust company of New York, he added, on condition that each share of operating stock turned in should receive stock in the Iowa company and bonds and stock in the New Jersey company equaling an exchange of 2.70 for one, par value.

Buyl Railroads Over Night.

"Then the directors of the Iowa company controlled the Iowa company, which controlled the operating company, which later controlled the St. Louis and San Francisco company and the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf railroad," asked Chief Counsel for the Commission Folk.

"Not at all," Mr. Reid replied. "Conditions in those days were entirely different. People were buying railroads over night. We did not want to have one of our fellows slip up and have our money in the other fellow's pocket."

Mr. Reid asked if the result had not been to "load upon the back of the operating company," capitalized at \$90,000,000, some \$300,000,000 in capitalization to be kept up.

"There was nothing to be kept up on \$150,000,000," Mr. Reid said, adding that stock in the Iowa company to that amount had never been taken from the Central Trust company's vaults.

Knot Tied Twice
on This Elopement.



PHOTO MARTIN
MRS. FLORENCE STRASBERG

GIRL MURDERED; THIRD AURORA DEATH MYSTERY

Clubbed Like Theresa Hollander and Jennie Miller; Near Home of A. J. Hopkins.

(Continued from first page.)

downtown section. The streets are practically deserted after 10 o'clock save for persons coming home from the picture shows.

No one could be found who had heard the woman scream. She evidently was struck before she could call out.

THE MURDER OF THERESA HOLLANDER.

The first of Aurora's trio of murder mysteries occurred a little over a year ago. On the night of Feb. 16, 1914, Theresa Hollander, 17 years old, alighted from a trolley car near St. Nicholas cemetery to go to her home. A few hours later she was found lying in the cemetery with her skull broken in. A graved club picked from a pile of wood near the body had been used as the agent of death. A bloodstained knot was found in the snow a short distance away.

Suspicion at first was directed to Nicholas Feitner, who was to have married the girl within the month. Tony Petras, a former suitor of the girl, who had been married recently, was the next to be taken into custody and questioned. A close net of what was believed to be incriminating circumstantial evidence was woven about his movements on the night of the murder and he was indicted for the crime.

Petras "Not Guilty."

He was brought to trial the following July, but after being out for several days in the jury room the jury disagreed. A second trial was held, at which he was acquitted.

At the second trial of Petras many references were made by the defense to half wits permitted to run at large in Aurora. A number of these were named. The defense intimated it would be proven later that the real slayer was, but no one has been accused and no one taken into custody.

One of the jurors was heard to shout that the man who was out that night was "not the man." The feeling against the man ran high. The trial was adjourned until the next day, with which the crime had been committed. Theresa Hollander had been kicked and beaten with fists and feet even after the fatal blow had been struck with the club snatched by the murderer from a casket rest.

THE MURDER OF JENNIE MILLER.

A small boy trudged toward his home in Aurora on the night of Nov. 19. He was in the shadow of the parsonage of the Free Methodist church at Clark street and Lincoln avenue, one of the most fashionable corners in the city, when he stumbled and fell. Groping about with his hands he felt a body beside him. It was the body of a young woman. Blood

streamed from a fresh wound in her forehead. She still was breathing.

Afright at his discovery the boy ran, crying for help. He dashed into the residence of Dr. Molchauer across the street.

Identified as Jennie Miller.

The girl was hurried to the St. Charles hospital. There she was found to be Miss Jennie Miller, daughter of a former mayor of Aurora and wealthy in her own right.

She lingered for hours without regaining consciousness before she died.

A bloodstained wrench, such as a plumber uses, was picked up near the body. And there the tale of the murderer of Jennie Miller ends. The man who wielded that wrench never was found.

Miss Miller had been to a picture the evening of the attack. She left the theater about 7:45. It was not yet 8:30 when she was found dying. Her handbag was picked up near the scene of the crime. It was empty.

Many suspects were arrested in various parts of Illinois. All were released.

"INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" IN CITY HALL, OLSON THEME.

Judge Discusses "Who's Who" in Municipal Affairs Before Young People's Civic League.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
"Who's who in the city hall?"

"Why is the buck passed in the city hall?"

"What can you do for a clean Chicago?"

These are some of the questions which are to be studied in a six weeks' course in civics which is to be taken up by the Young People's Civic League. The course was outlined last evening at a dinner in the Auditorium hotel.

Judge Harry Olson was announced to speak on "Municipal Courts," but he was unable to attend. He was to speak on the first question on the list.

"I have some notion about who's who in the city hall," he said. "Frequency of the man who is in the city hall is simply this, while those who are really there aren't there at all."

"It is a shame," said Miss Mary A. Balcomb, toastmaster, "that when a man comes out on a clean platform the Christians people of the city do not stand by him enough to put him through."

Robert McMurtry urged effective organization among the good government forces of the city.

Men's Overcoats Reduced

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Men's Store—Second Floor, South.

A Final Disposal of Men's Overcoats and Suits

Marked Irrespective of Former Prices to Insure a Positive Clearance This Week

This is an occasion of great opportunity—for men who want clothes for immediate wear or who are wise enough to look ahead and figure out the splendid investment in buying clothes at savings like these.

Men's Overcoats Reduced

Men's Overcoats— were \$50—now	\$30.00	Men's Overcoats— were \$30—now	\$15.00
Men's Overcoats— were \$40—now	\$20.00	Men's Overcoats— were \$25—now	\$13.50
Men's Overcoats— were \$35—now	\$17.50	Men's Overcoats— were \$20—now	\$11.00

Persian Lamb and Hudson Seal Collar Overcoats, Were \$60 and \$50, Now \$35

Our entire stock of winter suits of mixtures, in all sizes for men and young men,

Now \$15 and \$22

Fur-Lined Overcoats Reduced

Fur-Lined Overcoats— were \$125—now	\$85	Fur-Lined Overcoats— were \$100—now	\$65
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Second Floor, South Room.

Rock Island To Omaha

Fast trains daily from La Salle Station—only railroad station on the elevated railway loop—most convenient location in Chicago.

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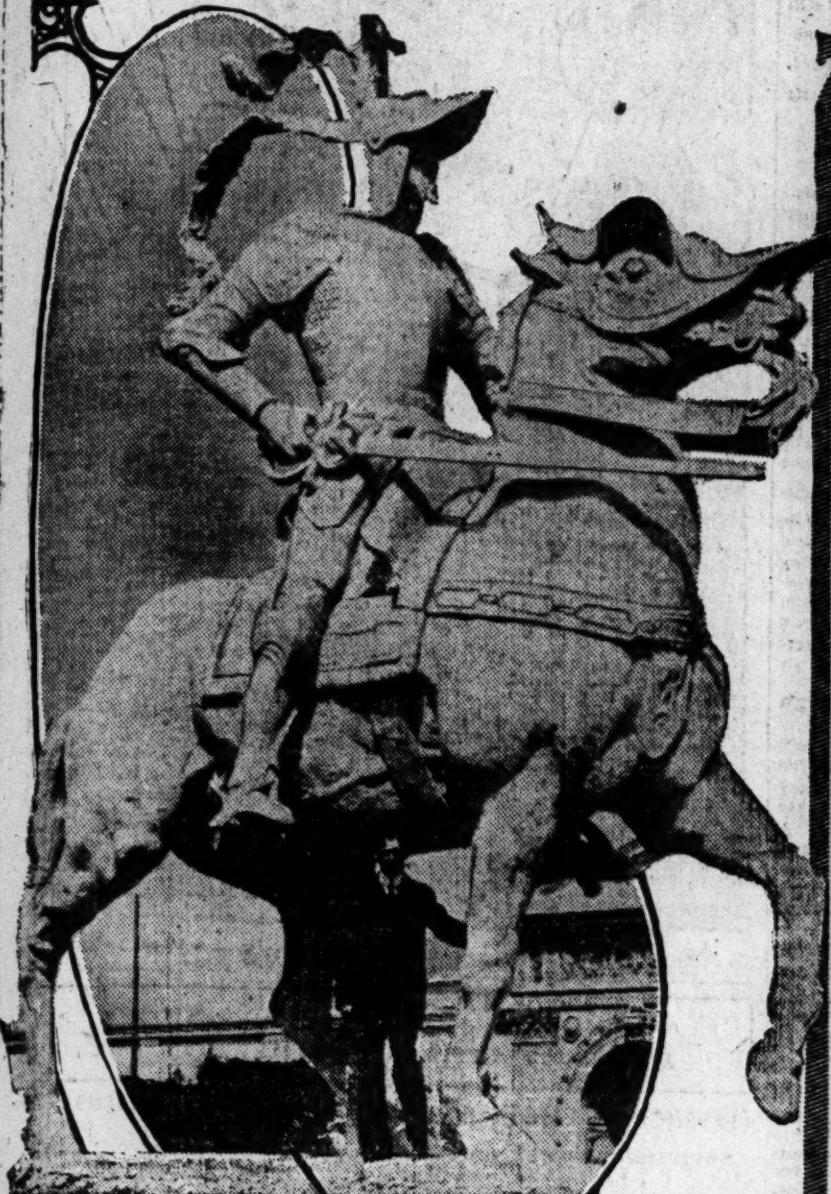
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"The Pioneer"—This is one of four heroic statues in the south gardens. Solon Belknap is the sculptor.



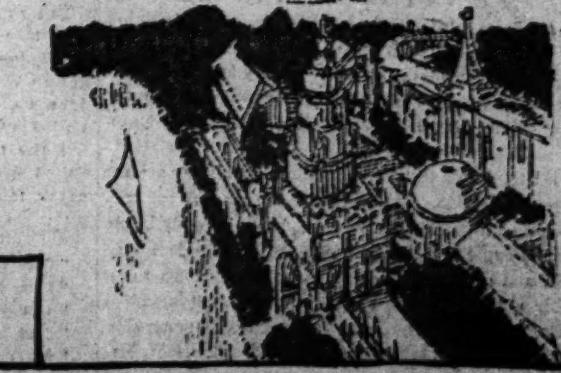
"TOWER OF JEWELS" AT NIGHT—This structure, 435 feet high, is the dominating feature of the exposition. It is studded with 125,000 cut glass jewels which sparkle and flash both by day and night in the various colors of the precious stones.



JAPANESE GARDEN—Japan has a large exhibit at the exposition, the buildings all being surrounded by a wonderful garden transplanted soil and all, from the orient.

THE COLUMN OF PROGRESS—Base designed by Isidore Konti. Summit designed by Herman A. MacNeil.

NATIONS OF THE EAST—This sculptured grouping was suggested by A. Stirling Calder. He modeled the walking figures. Frederick G. R. Roth designed the elephant, and Leo Lentelli mounted figures. The figures are of heroic size and the group crowns the "Arch of the Rising Sun," 160 feet high, at the eastern end of the court of honor.



The Chicago Tribune. THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4675 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

DAILY 365,516

Sunday 405,725

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as compliments, in exchange, as samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been expended.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

CHILD LABOR IN CONGRESS.

In spite of a filibuster by a group of southern Democrats of the reactionary type, the national house passed the Palmer child labor bill the other evening in an extraordinary and nonpartisan majority. The vote was 232 to 44.

The bill is not radical. It sets up no standards that the majority of our industrial and reasonably progressive states have not adopted or are not in the way of adopting. It is directed against a few backward states whose competition is manifestly "unfair" because they exploit childhood and sacrifice considerations of humanity and public welfare to mere cheapness. The bill is strongly endorsed by every association that is interested in the protection of children and the regulation of labor conditions with a view to public health and morals. It is designed to reinforce the efforts of those communities that take their child labor laws seriously.

As to the arguments of the small and obscure antistatist opposition to the bill, they have a strange, remote, and ancient air. The notion that something in "state rights" precludes an indirect national prohibition of child labor at night, or of the employment of children under 14 in canneries and mills, is no longer matter for debate. We have advanced since the days of the Beveridge child labor bill, when a Democratic report solemnly declared that our whole system of government would collapse if we should ever try to get at child labor through the interstate commerce clause. The Palmer bill is a measure framed by Democrats who only laugh at the antiquated nonsense of their reactionary colleagues. It would undoubtedly pass the Senate by a decisive nonpartisan majority if it could be brought to a vote before adjournment. It is a pity that the waste of so much time on the shipping bill should preclude action on so commendable and creditable a measure as the child labor bill.

THE MANN ACT AGAIN.

The fatuity of Congressman Mann's defense of the white slave act for which he is sponsor is well illustrated by the proceedings in the case reported in Wednesday's TRIBUNE. So far as the facts can be ascertained this prosecution is an aftermath of recent divorce proceedings, a private punitive enterprise lacking the least factor of "white slavery," compulsion or commercialized immorality. The man accused is a business man, the woman an employ. Whether they were guilty of an irregular relation or not, it is obvious that it is not for such irregularity that they are being prosecuted but for a relation that does not exist.

The states under their police power are fully able to punish as they deem fit acts or relations considered injurious to their communities. But Mr. Mann's law disregards this distinction and also seeks to bring lesser offenses within the penalties appropriately applied to the grave crime of "white slavery." One of the obvious effects of this sort of legislative hocus pocus is the abuse of the statute. Mr. Mann makes light of this abuse by declaring that "every one ought to know that the department of justice would not be prosecuting any case where they believed that the person accused, although a man, was the victim of some scheming woman."

True that THE TRIBUNE replies that it is the duty of Mr. Mann and his colleagues to make the laws, and the department of justice to enforce them as made. The case referred to above seems to be an illustration of the abuse of Mr. Mann's law, as was the recent preposterous prosecution by the department of justice of an elderly man at the instance of a mature woman who had voluntarily maintained relations with him for years. But if the law is badly conceived and phrased—as it is—Mr. Mann should not shirk responsibility for the abuses its terms invite. It is for congress to amend the law, not the department of justice.

FOR THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The president's selections for the federal trade commission are to meet opposition in the senate, is not a surprising report. There is of course the suspicion of partisanship or favor in any such proceeding, but unfortunately, both from the president's point of view and that of the business world, the appointments are susceptible of fair challenge.

The trade commission is an agency of great but untested powers. Its potentialities for serious injury to American business are by no means imaginary. Its possibilities for good are unquestionably limited by the caliber of the commission. The very first requisite of the commission, of course after the sine qua non of simple honesty, is, in the opinion of THE TRIBUNE, practical commercial experience and sound business judgment. Theory is well enough. Desire to benefit and protect the public is necessary to service. But both should be enlightened by practical knowledge.

By the latter test the president's appointees are not beyond criticism. Mr. Davies is the present commissioner of corporations, who will bring some desirable official experience to the body. Mr. Hubble is a very able and public spirited lawyer who had much to do with shaping the trade commission and omnibus anti-trust acts as finally passed and presumably will be a useful member of the board. But Mr. Parry is a newspaper man and Mr. Harris director of

the census, leaving Mr. Hurley the only active business man among the appointees.

THE TRIBUNE has no intention of prejudging these men, and it does not lose sight of the fact that active Americans of ability commensurate with the heavy duties of this national body are reluctant to take public office. Nevertheless, whether the fault be the president's or of reluctant citizens, the fact remains that unless these great regulatory agencies which we are creating and vesting with vast and searching powers can draft to service men of first rate ability and ripe experience the system of public regulation of private enterprise will turn out worse than a failure.

With all its violence, its waste, its narrowness, American business in its stage of unmilitated individualism had a free energy and imaginative resourcefulness which enabled it to accomplish beneficial wonders of material achievement. In our attempt to check the crimes committed in the name of economic liberty we ought to be careful to avoid submitting legitimate creative activity to the check of mediocre officialdom.

WHAT TAX REFORM INVOLVES.

THE TRIBUNE has advised the preparation and circulation of a pamphlet explaining to the farmers, wage workers, and small merchants of the state the meaning and essence of "revenue reform." The first step is, of course, the repeal of the "general property tax" law under a constitutional sanction of a reasonable classification of property. But they who are proposing such classification must be prepared to tell voters what they would do if they had the authority to classify and what they would put in place of the unenforceable and iniquitous general property tax. We must anticipate ignorant or wilful misrepresentation; we must expect foolish and demagogic talk about tax dodging by the rich and heavier burdens for the poor. Since revenue reform has advanced and is advancing in other states, information on what it means in states that have acted or are in process of action is relevant and opportune in this state just now when desirable citizens are being driven out by confiscatory taxation or meadowistically indicted for declining to submit to confiscation.

Elaborate treatment of the question is hardly possible in these columns, but this much may be said:

- Classification of property means recognition of the fact that realty and tangible personality cannot be concealed, while intangible personality—stocks, and mortgages, and even cash and bank deposits—can be and is sequestered and hidden.
- Hence intangible personality is taxed at a different and much lower rate than tangible personality and reality.

3. The tax on intangible personality is either a low tax on the income of securities that yield a return—half of 1 per cent or so—or a mere recording tax paid once for all at the time a secured bond or mortgage is recorded.

4. A moderate tax on general incomes has been substituted, or is being favored in some states as a substitute, for taxes on intangible personality.

5. Deposits in savings and other banks are either expressly exempted or taxed at a very low rate based on the interest return.

We shall not on this occasion refer to attempts—however cautious and experimental—made in some localities at applying the "single tax idea," or the idea of transferring taxes from improvements of any kind to land or the rental value of land. These attempts are interesting, but no practical mind will bracket them with large national tendencies in tax and revenue reform.

At this time such reform will mean in Illinois substantially what it has meant in Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, California, Wisconsin, and other states. Revenue reformers in Illinois are seeking substantially the same changes as are sought by wisely opportunistic reformers of Massachusetts and other lagard and suffering states—that are losing capital and good citizens because of their blind standpatters with reference to the "general property tax."

ENGLISH HEADS AND HATS.

A London observer notes with satisfaction, that the war has knocked the tall hat off the English head, even in the West End. We do not know that we fully grasp the significance of his statement that this may be the only effect the war will have upon that head, but it is evident that the remark is made with resignation, and that the separation of the hat from the head is regarded as a distinct triumph of liberalizing influences.

A man in military training found that he had no time to get into the clothes which preserve the necessary surroundings of the tall hat and the inconveniences of a tunic and a suit of stained khaki was clamorous. Probably in this crisis English conservatism sustained a moral struggle not at all revealed in the unemotional face of English propriety, but that the tail lost is accepted as a marked invasion by liberal thought.

Many Englishmen—Lloyd-George, for instance—would rejoice if they might think that the victory were other than super or extra cranial, and we are inclined to believe that with the helmet of conservatism removed something of the imperviousness of the heretofore protected member will be lost. Something intra cranial must happen.

Editorial of the Day.

A CHEST OF DRAWERS.

From the Ohio State Journal

Mr. Herrick, the well known author, divides the craniums of English people into several compartments, like a ship's hull or a chest of drawers. As another describes the idea, "one drawer contains the religious thoughts, another the political thoughts, a third one the business thoughts," and so on, and when these topics or others are suggested, he opens the appropriate drawer. And, further, Mr. Herrick makes his application:

"Only an Englishman can sit snugly on the Sabbath day listening to the creed of a crucified Christ, and without quiver of mental unrest consent in the temple with the money changers the remaining days of the week."

But as England is our mother, her children on this side of the Atlantic have about the same psychological conditions as their uncles and aunts across the water. Every fellow has his chest of drawers, and he pulls one out in response to his varied environment. As, for instance, he pulls out the religious drawer at church and the political drawer at the club or in the lobby. He never mistakes the drawers.

END OF PATIENCE.

"Son, I hear you had a fight with another boy." "Yes, dad. He began it."

"But you must extend the olive branch."

"And if he refuses to accept it?"

"Crack him over the head with it!"—Louisville Courier-Journal

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let
the quips fall where they may.

PRZASNYSZ,

HERE was a young lady of Przasnysz,
Who rode on the back of a phrasenay.
When they asked, "Does it trot?"
She said, "Certainly not;
It's a shdys and visoin phrasenay."

THE pacifists might begin, says the Kansas City Star, by revising the histories. This idea has the support of Miss B. L. T., who, head in hands, was devoting all of last evening to memorizing the battles of the civil war, with the names of the opposing generals and the names of the soldiers.

J. BRUCE ISMAY—you recall him in connection with the Titanic affair—maintains that the submarine peril has been greatly exaggerated. The w. k. deep has no perils for J. Bruce Ismay when the gentleman is on shore.

No! All You Can Be Is Swear.

Sir: The missus was for Switzer and I for Harrison, so we paired. Some women came along and took her to the polls. She says she didn't like to refuse them. Have I no recourse? Can I not swear in my vote for Harrison? B.

ACCORDING to Chicago packers and other food merchants, America is glutted with provisions. Granaries are bursting, cold storage warehouses are superabundant with supplies; and to be deprived, by embargo, of foreign markets would be an incalculable disaster and an unprecedented catastrophe. There is never a shortage of meats or other foods except when complaint is made about the high cost of living; then we hear a lot about "supply and demand."

DIE SCHONSTE LEVENTHOT.

[From the Bluffton, Ind., Banner.]

For Sale—Two cows is not any more. But pay good price for young calves. Nathaniel Steffen.

An excited citizen telephoned us that Mr. Olson was made sick by eating a Switzer sandwich in Thompson's restaurant on Harrison street. It makes a noise like old stuff to us.

Culture in Ann Arbor.

Sir: When the Cincinnati orchestra played in Ann Arbor, Hill Auditorium contained about 4,000 auditors. The last three numbers were the Worspiel and Liebestod, the Traume, and the Rienzi overture. At the conclusion of the Liebestod the audience rose. Poor Herr Kunkel tore his hair and shot his cuffs in vain; the 4,000 were firmly convinced that the programme was ended. Not until the Traume droned out upon them did they pause in surprise, sink down, and wonder if encores were being added. This is a university town, m or l. Mr. ANTONIO.

AND evidently grammar cannot be taught. Some of the worst breaks are to be found in university periodicals.

CHERCHEZ LA FEMME.

[From the Kalamazoogazette.]

Last—My dog, last Sunday about noon; was seen following a lady; body black, legs most all white; white neck; spots above each eye. Please notify 505 W. Cedar St.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE AFTERNOONS

STORY OF THE BELLHOP.

WHEN I was a small boy," began the Bellhop, "my father caught me red-lipped in a lie. He was a man of violent temper and deeply religious, and in a transport of rage he put a curse upon me, as terrible a curse as that which willed the Jackdaw of Rheims. He cursed me by and large, to and fro, and root and branch, and I shall never forget the conclusion of his invocation, "And may you never speak again but the truth, though you hang for it!" And I have no doubt that ultimately I shall hang for it."

The Bellhop checked a tear that had started for his nose, and heartened by the sympathetic countenance that fringed him, he resumed: "The curse took effect immediately. My school days became a continued story of punishment and humiliation, for I was destined to confess to every piece of mischief in which I was concerned, and to incriminate others, so that I was obliged to leave the school. My father, in the meanwhile, had repented of his malice, and took every means to have the curse removed, but nothing came of it, although he consulted the wisest astrologers, oracles, and soothsayers. I made every effort to lie, but at the last instant the truth would pop from me, and finally I gave up all hope of avoiding my destiny. Obliged by my father's death to earn my living, I took the job of office boy with a religious monthly, but was released on the second day. Although instructed by the editor to say that he was not in his office, I could not avoid telling the truth to the first visitor who inquired for him. My employer was much interested in my peculiar disability. "You are a noble youth," he said, "and no doubt are destined to as high an end as any of Oliver Optic's young heroes; but you are wasting your talents on a religious paper, where virtue is so common as to be unappraised. You need a larger field, and I am doing you a great service in parting with you." He then instructed the cashier to pay me full week's wages, shook hands very kindly, and went back to his office."

NO doubt Mme. Bernhardt has closed negotiations for her artificial prop, otherwise she could not do better than to consider the gentleman mentioned in the following—

SECOND POST.

[From a Kansas City concern.]

Dear Sir: Mr. Louis Osterberg, our traveling representative, is now in your state. He has with him sample legs, and is himself wearing an artificial leg, which embody the very latest and best improvements. We desire one of our latest legs in use in your neighborhood. Our usual guarantee stands behind each leg. Yours very truly, etc.

ANOTHER "Russ hordes" is reported captured at a place called—by those who can call it—TO A HAIR.

Sir: In "The Epitaph" I read: "The visitor carried a bag, and his coat collar was up, his hat melancholy; he had the appearance of a bankrupt tradesman, abounding: no gloves, no umbrella." Does this fit in with your conception of a bankrupt tradesman?

J. R. H.

"WASHINGTON'S Natal Day Full of Labor." Cedar Rapids daily.

Well, it was worth it.

You Know They Do.

Sir: Answer me this, sirrah: Do they say "Chauncey Depew's latest story" because stories reach Chauncey much later than they reach others?

FRANK GRISWOLD.

REMARKABLE HAPPENING ON THE I. C.

Sir: On the I. C. A lady across the aisle, finding her watch had stopped, got out her time-table, and when the train reached a station she set her watch. Remember, this happened on the L. C.

A. W. M.

SPECIAL bargains in Dardanelles forts are advertised.

THEY were reduced yesterday, — R. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is included. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1915: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

ACIDS AND STARCHES. III.

In the article of the last two days we showed that starch digests best when the mixture is acid, but that a fair proportion of the starch is digested in the stomach in the mixture is acid; that, when the free muricic acid present equals 1 to 500 of starch, digestion stops; it is when the starch digestion is resumed when the stomach acid has been neutralized. Most of the starch is digested in the intestine.

The diseases mentioned are not forms of congestion. They are not due to faulty digestion, assimilation, or metabolism (use by the body) of starch or sugar.

Starch crystals are not found in the blood (nor anywhere else). Acid starch is not found in the blood. No crystals are found in the blood or exist as crystals in the blood. Starch ceases to be acids before it reaches the blood.

My answer to the question, if pastry or cereals should be eaten with fruit will harm result, is in the negative, whether we view it from the standpoint of digestion of starch or its use by the system.

Some people are harmed by eating fruit and cereals. I shall tell you why tomorrow.

—

MODERN INVESTIGATION PROVES THAT STARCHES ARE NOT ABSORBED.

One correspondent forwarded to Christian Science Monitor an article which had said that starches are not absorbed.

My answer to the question, if pastry or cereals

THOMPSON GAIN 45 VOTES IN DAY; OLSON HOPE GONE

Judge Shoots Ahead in Early Count, but Later Falls Back.

Results of Canvass of Republican Vote.

Total precincts 1,566
Precincts counted 612
Wards completed 8
Not gain, Thompson 45
Thompson's plus, to date, 2,370

At the close of a day of thrills for both sides in the official tabulation of the primary vote before the election commissioners, William Hale Thompson last night had registered a net gain over Judge Olson of forty-five votes.

Big discrepancies were found in a dozen precincts, one precinct alone setting Thompson more than 200 votes in excess of the police returns.

Judge Olson, too, made startling gains in some precincts counted early in the day. At one time it looked as if his increase might soon wipe out the Thompson lead on the face of the police returns. But Thompson quickly overhauled him and forged ahead.

Early Count Favors Olson.

The first, forty-four precincts counted, gave Olson a net gain of 197 votes. His stock went skyward. This rate, if maintained, would give him the nomination by a safe margin.

The Twentieth precinct of the Third ward, reached after the noon recess, damped the hopes of the Olson people when it was found Thompson had received 20 more votes in that one precinct than had been given him in the unofficial returns.

Judge Olson made many smaller gains, but Thompson's big gains in blocks of 100 in the Twenty-third precinct of the Sixth ward, fifty-seven in the Eighteenth precinct of the Fifth ward, sixty-six in the Eighteenth precinct of the Sixth ward, and fifty-five in the Seventeenth precinct of the Second ward put him safely in the lead for the day.

Seventy-five men were put to work by the board in the effort to complete the canvass by tomorrow night.

Troupe Wins in First.

The results of the canvass of the First ward show Winfield S. Troupe, Progressive candidate for alderman, won the nomination over Louis Lehman, the candidate the police returns credited with winning.

P. L. ENNIS, 6248 Morgan street,

remains of building confiscated and now required to be taken down and rubbed in and not to the same site.

WALTER G. LEININGER,
Superintendent of Streets.

PEOPLE.

GERMANS APPRECIATE THEIR ARMY.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune]—During a scuffle some years ago, strongly fortified town of Germany resolved to some citizens of the professional class to sympathize for the heavy load laid upon them by their "million," or support of so large a standing army in times of peace. To my surprise they answered that they considered army indispensable to the welfare of country at all times. "It is unparalleled as a training for citizenship," they said. "The army takes the youth in age when he can still be trained and makes him obedient to law and respects others' rights, punctuality, personal cleanliness, or tidiness, industry, and thrift, so that after three years of discipline the young man enters the industrial field with habits all tending toward efficiency."

A village terror or city threat is thus made to conform to ways of decency and order, and incorrigibles are made into eligibles."

Perhaps a similar system would be best in dealing with our own army of youthful rebels, thugs, and bums.

B. WATKINS, 268 East Fifty-ninth street.

BREAD COST HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune]—Can you inform me why it is that ordinary times, bread here costs two and one-half times as much as it does in England, and that even now, with bread what English people consider a famine price owing to the war, bread in England still costs just about one-half what it costs here?

The English loaf weighs two pounds and costs, at ordinary times, 5 cents; owing to the war, it costs today 7 cents. The Chicago loaf weighs twelve ounces and costs 5 cents, and we are now threatened that it will cost 6 cents. Remember, too, that the thirty-two ounce English loaf, which costs the same as the twelve ounce Chicago loaf, is frequently made out of American wheat. Now, sir, can you tell me the real cause of this astonishing difference? There cannot be the difference in the cost of labor (though that is probably considerable), since at any possible rate of wages the cost of making an individual loaf must be microscopic.

Another explanation which I find it hard to swallow is that the difference is due to the fact that England has free trade, whereas America is protected against the terrible danger of getting her food cheap. I can't think why the disparity is so great, though that is probably considerable, since for which the same explanation is given.

HORACE J. BARROWS.

WILL NOT TOLERATE THE REBELLION.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune]—Vincent Brumner, in "Voice of the People," predicts civil war in case the United States should declare war against Kaiser Wilhelm's country. That's largely the hyphenated kind. But let those Germans be. They are playing with fire, and their talk about civil war might cause them more of war than they are bargaining for. The American people will not tolerate treason, and those who are preaching it will soon learn that "what a man soweth he shall also reap." Hurrah for America! May she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.

VINCENT BRUMNER.

Heart Searchings for the Women Voters of Chicago.

Heart Searchings for the Women Voters of Chicago.

Published by the Central Municipal Citizenship Committee of the Woman's City Club.

ON election day, when I drop my ballot in the box, am I voting only for myself and my own family? Do I realize that I represent in this action the 500,000 families of Chicago?

When I cast my ballot is it for all the children of all the people or am I thinking only of the children close to myself?

On election day does Chicago hold the first place in my mind or do I think first of the political party and its advantage? Do I ever allow myself to think, "What's in this for me?"

When I vote am I content to be just one more party voter—doing the bidding of some politician? Am I following the old party spoils habit or am I bringing in a new, independent habit of mind?

On election day am I willing to give my life for that great human interest, the health and morals of the men, women, and children of the city, which is the paramount interest of Chicago? Am I apt to think that the traction interest, or the lighting interest, or any other commercial interest is the one to dictate policies to the city government?

Shall I vote for a man who listens first to the commercial interests or shall I give the power of my influence to the man who listens to that greatest interest which women naturally represent?

Do I sincerely represent politically the family and the children? Do I represent in my voting the human welfare interest which is a municipality's chief function to conserve?

Will I hold fast to this belief that the welfare of human beings is the chief business of a city government?

Am I, as a voter, doing all in my power to emphasize the idea that "Civics is the home side of patriotism"? Will I live this patriotism and believe it to be as urgent as a call to die for one's country?

Chicago asks us to live for her welfare. She asks us to hold firm that city-wide patriotism that wants all the children of all the people to have the best conditions in which to grow.

AUSTIN RECOUNT BRINGS CHARGES

Attorney Stein Hurls Crookedness Accusation; Gets It Hurled Back.

There is crookedness going on here. You fellows are trying to put something over—" from Myer J. Stein, attorney for Henry W. Austin in the Oak Park senatorial district, where a recount of the ballots is being made to determine whether Austin, Republican, or Strauss, Democrat, was elected.

"If there is a crook here, you are the man. Don't you dare insinuate there is any attempt being made by the Democrats to put anything over—" from Senator Kent E. Keller of Alva, chairman of the state senate's committee on elections, which is conducting the recount.

Cause of the Disput.

The near crisis in the recount of the First ward shows the difficulties of the First ward, and other irregularities.

SHANAHAN CUTS OFF PAY OF ABSENTEE EMPLOYEES.

New Speaker Hands Blow to Those Who Want Salary Without Work in the House.

Stein's bitterness was aroused, he explains, over the fact that the subcommittee passed up a recount of the Thirtieth ward and the First voting district of Oak Park, "in violation of all precedents which had been established by the subcommittee."

Here's Result of Recount.

Comparison of the figures from the three city precincts which brought about the present greatly muddled situation shows the following:

DAVIS WINS COURT COUNT.

There will be a recount beginning tomorrow in the J. McCann Davis and Eliza Williams congressional at large election contest. This was decided yesterday when Judge Landis granted a petition filed by Attorney L. B. Jacobs on behalf of Davis requesting that the board of election commissioners be compelled to produce the ballots cast in Chicago for the purpose of counting them.

The speaker's rule does not apply, of course, to the few house employees who have been on the job since the assembly convened. The members, though most of their positions, had no competition for the places, and have given service from the outset. All others, however, according to Speaker Shanahan, should expect no pay for time they have given no service.

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PUPILS GRANTED FREE MILK.

Foster School Voted \$225 from Medal Fund to Provide Supply.

The children in the open air room at the Foster school will be given free milk. Authority to expend \$225 from the Foster medal fund for this purpose was granted yesterday by the board of education committee on school management. Women teachers of physical education at the Senn High school were voted a dressing room equipped with a shower bath.

The English loaf weighs two pounds and costs, at ordinary times, 5 cents; owing to the war, it costs today 7 cents. The Chicago loaf weighs twelve ounces and costs 5 cents, and we are now threatened that it will cost 6 cents. Remember, too, that the thirty-two ounce English loaf, which costs the same as the twelve ounce Chicago loaf, is frequently made out of American wheat. Now, sir, can you tell me the real cause of this astonishing difference? There cannot be the difference in the cost of labor (though that is probably considerable), since at any possible rate of wages the cost of making an individual loaf must be microscopic.

Another explanation which I find it hard to swallow is that the difference is due to the fact that England has free trade, whereas America is protected against the terrible danger of getting her food cheap. I can't think why the disparity is so great, though that is probably considerable, since for which the same explanation is given.

HORACE J. BARROWS.

WILL NOT TOLERATE THE REBELLION.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune]—Vincent Brumner, in "Voice of the People," predicts civil war in case the United States should declare war against Kaiser Wilhelm's country. That's largely the hyphenated kind. But let those Germans be. They are playing with fire, and their talk about civil war might cause them more of war than they are bargaining for. The American people will not tolerate treason, and those who are preaching it will soon learn that "what a man soweth he shall also reap." Hurrah for America! May she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.

VINCENT BRUMNER.

THOMPSON AIDS WORRIED OVER TALK OF SPLIT.

Action Favoring Call for Convention Comes Unexpectedly.

ASK LOWER TAX RATE.

The permanent commission on city charter yesterday passed a resolution asking the general assembly to submit to the voters an amendment calling a constitutional convention.

The action was unexpected, as this body, headed by Ald. Henry D. Captain, includes a large number of men and women supposed to be advocates of the plan of obtaining constitutional reform by means of amendments instead of a complete revision of the document.

The commission also made two important changes in the bill for the consolidation of local governments.

CHARTER BODY FOR BASIC LAW

The action favoring call for convention comes unexpectedly.

HARRISON CHIEFS DEMAND CHARGE OF MAYOR FIGHT

Action Favoring Call for Convention Comes Unexpectedly.

Send Word to Switzer They Insist on Control of His Campaign.

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FRED WELSH SCORES DECISIVE VICTORY OVER WHITE

**TITLE HOLDER
GAINS VERDICT
BY BIG MARGIN**

Earns Six Rounds, Two Go to Chicago Boxer, and Others Are Even.

ERTLE BEATS WALSH.

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—The decision of "The Tribune" fight reporter is that Fred Welsh, world's champion lightweight, proved conclusively tonight that he is master of Charley White, Chicago's crack bantam, over the ten round route. He defeated the Chicago boy so decisively on points that at the end of the tenth round not a single soul at the ringside could have given White any better than "place" position.

Welsh showed everything that goes to make a champion with the possible exception of a knockout punch. But greater than anything else was his display of cleverness. He was on his toes every second of the time he was fighting, and his wonderful footwork made him resemble a dancing master.

Speed Puzzles White.

Against all sorts of cleverness, White's chance for victory was slim. He didn't have one chance and that was to land his famous left hook on the jaw of his shifty opponent, but this chance was held down to more than a minimum by the blocking tactics employed by the champion.

Summing up the efforts of the two fighters shows that there were only two rounds, the first and fifth, in which White had decided advantage. The second was an even break and so was the ninth, while the other six belonged to the champion.

White gave the fans the kind of a fight he promised. He went in and took a chance with his opponent all the time, trying to connect with his left to Freddie's jaw.

Blowouts Blows on Nose.

Charley unflinchingly took the fire of left jabs which fell on his nose time and again with the hope of bringing over his famous left. Several times he did manage to connect, but the blows landed just a bit too high, because the champion was crouching in his shell for protection.

There were two rounds in the entire ten that could be picked out as most exciting. They were the first and the fifth, in which White made sports that brought the fans to their feet with yells of, "Go in and knock him out now, Charley."

This opening session was half over and Welsh, by jabbing with his left repeatedly, was piling up points, when White suddenly started the ringriders by rushing the champion. He forced Welsh half way across the ring and into a neutral corner, where he shot straight right and occasional left to the Briton's head. The attack was fast and Welsh could not be blocked to save himself. He finally used his speed and escaped from the dangerous situation.

White Opens Up Again.

The fifth round was another similar to the first. When nearly half of the round had been fought the Chicago boy again started an onslaught which carried the champion to the ropes. Once more he cornered Freddie and let go with both hands. Once more the champion covered and "ran" out of trouble.

Two even rounds were made so by White, who gained greater headway by aggressive milling than by waiting to meet the attack of his foe. Neither boy showed any marks of the battle on leaving the ring and both were fresh enough to go another ten rounds.

In a fight well worth seeing, but the promoters of the Cream City Athletic club, which staged the show, were disappointed, as the house was not worth more than \$8,000, and of this amount the fighters were given 75 per cent and the state commission 5 per cent, which left practically nothing for the club after expenses were paid. It was the smallest amount taken in at a lightweight championship bout in Milwaukee since the Heding law made boxing legal.

Welch Heavier by Pound.

There was a difference of a single pound in weight when the two lightweights stepped on the scales at the long-expected weigh-in. The champion stripped and just moved the beam at 126 pounds, the top weight, while White weighed in at 125½. The two fighters, the other shrewdly and they made this "precision meeting short and sweet, after which they proceeded to have a pleasant time of devoting a big meal.

Charlie White was the first to enter the ring at 10:30 o'clock. Welch entered quietly. What's more, he was the first to leave. Lewis and Frankie Lynn. In the champion's corner was Manager Harry Pollock and Billy McRae.

Results of Preliminaries.

"We've got Johnnie Erie, the sensational little Paul hanter, stacked up against the cleverest bit of opposition that has yet been called into play," said Jim Curley, manager of the Briton, who now makes Chicago his home. There was a shade of belittlement to Erie because of his record, but the Briton was not slow in forcing the pace from the first going until the third.

Welch put up a clever display, but his main idea was to keep the Briton off balance many times, but his blows lacked the forcefulness displayed by Erie. Only one real hard round landed on the Briton, and the Gopher landed in the second round, surprising the clever Welsh for a moment.

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CHARLEY WHITE—I understand that Welsh is credited with out-pointing me tonight, but I do not think he deserved it. I think it was good draw. Welsh is a showy boxer and his dancing may have made the fans think he was doing damage, but he didn't land one punch that bothered me. I'd certainly like to fight him over the twenty round route.



Story of Fight, Round by Round.

FIRST ROUND—Welsh sent a left bat to the face, opening the ball. Welsh jabbed to the forehead with a left, and then put right and left to the body. They exchanged left jabs to the face. White jabbed a left to the face and the champion forced a right to a neutral corner with no damage done.

White suddenly turned loose with lefts and rights to the champion's head, forcing the Briton across the ring into a corner, when he landed three lefts and forced Welsh to a clinch. After the break White again tore after Welsh and landed a hard right to the head. It was White's round.

SECOND ROUND—Welsh landed a left to the stomach and then followed with another left to face. White missed a right to the face, but then sent a right to the head without return.

The champion uppercut with a right to the jaw, then forced White across the ring, but did not land a damaging blow.

The fast pace began to slow them up a little bit. Welsh opened up again with his jabbing tactics, for which White returned a half hook high on the head. It was White's round.

THIRD ROUND—They quickly ran into a clinch in which Welsh landed left and right to the body. Welsh jabbed a left to White's uppercut, but White seemed to be trying to put down the champion's guard from his head. White let a left go, which landed a trifling blow, for which he apologized, and then shook hands with the champion. The champion put a left and right to White's face and at close quarters they exchanged lefts to the face without a return, and the champion smiled at his success. He did not seem a bit worried as he went to his corner. It was Welsh's round.

FOURTH ROUND—White attempted to mix just as quickly as the gang sounded, but he found Welsh covered up and he could not land a damaging blow. He poked Welsh with his left trying to land his right, but the champion also was unsuccessful. Welsh kept his left unceasingly in Charley's face. The next move by White was an attack, in which he landed lefts and rights to the champion's head, but the blows were too high to do any great damage. Welsh danced away from this trouble and was jabbing Charley in the ring, and in and out, and never gave White a chance to get set for a hard punch. He made Charley do all the fighting in the last minute of the final round, being content to go along with the margin of points he already had gained. It was Welsh's round and fight.

FIFTH ROUND—They addled around the ring for several seconds, neither landing a punch. White then connected to the body with a right, and finally he opened up a left to the head, which he chased into clear across corners, right and to the ropes. He missed, but he was stopped with a left hook to the head and then he followed it with a half dozen rights to Welsh's chin. Welsh had a terrible time protecting himself. It was White's round.

SIXTH ROUND—They addled around the ring for several seconds, neither landing a punch. White then connected to the body with a right, and finally he opened up a left to the head, which he chased into clear across corners, right and to the ropes. He missed, but he was stopped with a left hook to the head and then he followed it with a half dozen rights to Welsh's chin. Welsh had a terrible time protecting himself. It was White's round.

SEVENTH ROUND—The champion started with a left hook to the body and a right to the head. White landed a left to the face, in a mix-up between the two.

White was the aggressor, landing four punches to one. Charley then swung his right, but Welsh cleverly danced away from it. White put a right to the head. The champion followed this up by jabbing to White's nose without receiving a blow in return. Every time White made an effort to land the champion sidestepped. It was Welsh's round.

EIGHTH ROUND—Welsh went right after his opponent with the usual left jab and found no difficulty in landing on Charley's nose. Charley finally tore loose in a clinch, but when he landed a left and rights to the head without any damage being done. The champion covered up for a moment, then came back again with left jabs which found lodgment on White's nose. Then Welsh landed a half dozen lefts to the face without a return, and the champion smiled at his success. He did not seem a bit worried as he went to his corner. It was White's round.

NINTH ROUND—White attempted to mix just as quickly as the gang sounded, but he found Welsh covered up and he could not land a damaging blow. He poked Welsh with his left trying to land his right, but the champion also was unsuccessful. Welsh kept his left unceasingly in Charley's face. The next move by White was an attack, in which he landed lefts and rights to the champion's head, but the blows were too high to do any great damage. Welsh danced away from this trouble and was jabbing Charley in the ring, and in and out, and never gave White a chance to get set for a hard punch. He made Charley do all the fighting in the last minute of the final round, being content to go along with the margin of points he already had gained. It was Welsh's round and fight.

TENTH ROUND—They shook hands, Welsh landed a left uppercut to the chin and followed up with a left to the nose. The Briton started pecking Charley's face with his rapid fire left. The Briton's speed enabled him to beat Charley to the punch. It was Welsh's round.

ELEVENTH ROUND—They addled around the ring for several seconds, neither landing a punch. White then connected to the body with a right, and finally he opened up a left to the head, which he chased into clear across corners, right and to the ropes. He missed, but he was stopped with a left hook to the head and then he followed it with a half dozen rights to Welsh's chin. Welsh had a terrible time protecting himself. It was White's round.

TWELFTH ROUND—They addled around the ring for several seconds, neither landing a punch. White then connected to the body with a right, and finally he opened up a left to the head, which he chased into clear across corners, right and to the ropes. He missed, but he was stopped with a left hook to the head and then he followed it with a half dozen rights to Welsh's chin. Welsh had a terrible time protecting himself. It was White's round.

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Flickerings from Film Land By KITTY KELLY

A Little Romance About a Princess.

HERE is always romance about a princess, whether she be of the ingrained or acquired kind. One of the latter sort we have in our country who is in the process of being reduced to simultaneous tangibility for the multitude simply and fictionally by the combined efforts of the Universal company and Miss Neil Shipman.

The process will occur at Universal City, Calif., whether Miss Shipman—here yesterday to make her first public appearance—will do the fiction end. The Universal company will make the film, in six episodes, from the scenario provided by Miss Shipman, with the original princess in the leading role.

The princess is Ibrahim Hassan, Egyptian speaking, though once she was Ola Humphrey, American actress, who from behind London footlights so charmed the ardent action of Egypt's royal line that he called her "a purple Iris" and made her his consort.

Romance dissolved until the bare walls smothered it out, and then the restless actress-princess bent her efforts towards escape, and, succeeding, herself.

Now apparently directly to Miss Shipman, once a stage colleague, and the Universal company.

The picture, based on her intimate confidences with her old friend, is to be of the harem haremique, as well as romance, with the details of setting reproduced by the director with close fidelity to the original description. Miss Shipman's book will reach the public by the title "Under the Crescent."

The princess, who is turning the lime-light on haremians, has earned her English divorce, but not her Mohammedan one, which was necessary, the matrimonial knot being of the double bowed, two ceremonial type, so she retains her title, and in the event of her prince coming to the khedive, to which he is third in line, she would be queen of Egypt.

Miss Shipman, however, without any personal gain, is an interesting personality. This isn't the only scenario she has made, having established a reputation at it during the last three years, previous to that doing vaudeville sketches and appearing on the stage. And she has visions for the picture.

"More time should be given to the producing pictures," she says. "I question if regular release schedules, when sometimes must be run, through the studios, are not harmful. The action should move along more rapidly. I have disagreements sometimes after seeing what the producer has made of a script as to the value to the author of screen credit. But some day I hope to write a perfect photoplay. It will follow stage techniques in manner, and there will be no interiors, except possibly a curtain draped."

What her themes will be Miss Shipman did not admit. "only it will not be a triangle," she concluded firmly, with a glint sparkling out of her dark eyes.

Movies at \$2 Per.

D. W. Griffith, who would soon deserve the medal for breaking records if there was any one on earth to confer such a token, has broken another by securing the Liberty theater in New York for the display of his last picture, at the dizzying price of a \$2 admission.

The picture started out to be "The Cradle," based on Thomas Dixon's novel dealing with southern reconstruction, but Mr. Griffith so enlarged its scope, embracing the whole relationship of slavery to the development of national history, that the title for the sake of adequate expression has been expanded into "The Birth of a Nation."

With this picture, also, the director expects to launch another of his pet ideas in regard to the supplementing influence of appropriate music, and he has prepared a special score to fit the situations throughout the picture's progress.

About the Studios.

George Kleine, who has established an enviable reputation for his cinemized handing of the sportive modern stage farces, is now filming the James' Farce comedy, "The Commuters," with Irene Fenwick playing Hetty Bryce, George La Gorce, Larry Bruce, Charles Jude, Samson; Dan Moyle, Mr. Hollister, and Della Connor, Fanny Rollison.

Thomas Ince, chief maker of New York Motion Picture corporation's pictures, who has put some exceptionally charming artistic Japanese features, has had a convincing testimonial of the growing power of the picture seed. Recently a delegation of prominent southern California Japanese called upon the director with the request that he make still more of his cherry blossoms pictures. He was told that the demand for them across the Pacific these photoplays are in great demand, and that there is no name, as their maker, is as familiar in many of the homes as the word rice.

The Lubin players, headed by Orval Hawley and Earl Metcalfe, who are down in Florida are engaged in a civil project as well as a pictorial one. They are rebuilding an old Spanish quarter in the ruins of one of the ancient buildings destroyed by last year's fire. The heavy



LOVE LETTERS

If you know how to write a love letter or if you have in your possession a letter that has been lost or remedy of love in it send it to me at once. "The Tribune" will pay \$5 for every letter published. Address Doris Blake, "Chicago Tribune."

DORIS BLAKE SAYS:
"She cries: 'Ask me. I can bear the suspense no longer!'"
"He cries: 'Answer me. I can bear the expense no longer!'"

Are Men Like Women in That They Must Be Assured of the Other's Affection Again and Again?

"My Own Sweetheart: I am writing you today because I can't help it. I love you much. Dearest you haven't written me for a week, seven days by the calendar, but it seems like seven years to me. I know, dear, that you are busy, but can't you spare me a few minutes, at least every other day? I don't want to be hard on you, but I am sure that if you know how I look and long for your letters you would write often. The first thing I do when I come home from work is to look for your letter from my Peony, and, honey, it makes me feel as if somebody had just given me a million dollars when there is one—and you know I haven't had that experience more than ten or twenty times."

"You know I, too, am busy, and am working hard. Some days, when things go wrong, and I get discouraged, I feel like saying, 'What's the use?' and I can scarcely drag home. Then an idea comes to me and I almost break into a run. Why, I have an idea, I think maybe that's better for me, and then things seem all right again."

"O, honey mine, I love you, I love you, and it is wonderful that you should love me. You are so good and pure and are such an inspiration. I am sure I would have given up here long ago if it were not for the thought that each day brings me nearer to the time when I can see you and be near you always. It's nearly a year since we've seen each other, but, honestly, girlie, I love you every bit as much as ever. I am sorry I have not written to you, but I am afraid it may offend me. I am dreaming and longing for the time when I can take you to our own little flat. Then won't we be happy? Honey mine, it won't be long now, and it will be so much the sweater because of this separation. But you can shorten the time till then by writing often, so please, please, little girl, write me quick and tell me that you still love me. You should be the drawbridge to your success; and it is wonderful that you should love me. You are so good and pure and are such an inspiration. 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SOCIETY and Entertainments



A PROPOSAL OF Lenten dishes and diversions, the delightful student dinner that was given by Lawton Parker at his studio, 19 East Pearson street, should not pass unnoticed. Mr. Parker gave this dinner to bring together two of his architect friends, Gordon Strong and Andrew E. Long, and the guests included a besides himself Mrs. Strong, who was Miss Louise Snyder until last October; Mrs. Rebori, Misses Mary and Margaret Prendergast, Lois Littman, whose exhibit of paintings at the art institute was most interesting, and Charles W. Dolles.

It may not be well known, but it is no less a fact that Mr. Parker is a chef of no small pretensions, with a list of recipes at his command. Last night's performance, with Florence Hinkle, the soprano, as a variety from the admirably balanced male chorus, was not so interesting as the first concert some months ago, but it was decidedly successful.

Probably they are silent because they already are aware of a half-filling appreciation of their art on the part of the public at large that it has little or no opportunity to buy single tickets.

Last night's performance, with Florence Hinkle, the soprano, as a variety from the admirably balanced male chorus, was not so interesting as the first concert some months ago, but it was decidedly successful.

"M. E. S."

application excites curiosity.

Do you engage to let

secret after you get the shirt?

insure a bountiful supply,

or decision and promises to us,

or pack up the (us) useless

abide the solution of the

—

ends White Cloth.

wick woman with severe

need a great deal of old socks

to dress them, and for pads,

wife cotton or linen goods will

kind reader come to my

Mrs. L. W."

not have learned by now

every scrap of old muslin and

afflicted members of the big

are more careful to appeals

to the sumptuous of their fel-

lomeno while the rest are

C. I. M. am persuaded better-

and I ought to know of

it. I shall have the joy of

address of this poor petitioner

of her sister-women that she

she again.

—

Mr. Joseph T.

Ryerson of Rye,

N. Y., has returned

to Lake Forest with

his mother, Mrs. Hugh J. McElroy, who

was east because of her daughter's ill-

ness some time ago. Mrs. Ryerson will

remain with her parents at Lake Forest

regaining her strength, and will later

join Mr. Ryerson in California, where

they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs.

Ryerson at their new home in

Santa Barbara.

Mr. Arthur Ryerson, who heads the

Chicago committee for the Lafayette Fund

in Chicago, presided at a meeting of his

committee and associates yesterday at

the headquarters in the Peoples Gas

building.

The progress made during the last two

weeks has been so satisfactory that the

committee had decided to continue the

work as far as possible.

It is the plan to continue the sending of

heavy kits until the middle of March,

when lighter weight clothing will be sub-

stituted looking toward the summer cam-

paign.

It is also hoped that a Chicago ambu-

lance may be sent abroad and that the

kits will be sufficient in addition to

the large demand to supply rubber capes

for the soldiers.

Among those who were present at the

meeting yesterday were Mrs. Ryerson,

Mr. John Borden, Mrs. C. Morse Ely, Mrs.

William O. Dell, Mrs. Harry Channon,

Mr. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. Kellogg

Fairbank, Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham

Jr., Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, and Mrs.

Joseph McRoberts.

—

Mrs. L. H. Freer of Hinckley will enter-

tain at a luncheon party at the Black-

stone tomorrow.

Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Robert S.

Hots, and Mrs. Edward I. Cudahy were

among yesterday's luncheon hostesses at

the Blackstone.

The Chicago Colony of New England

—

Sunset Route to California

takes you through the sunny and

romantic South, from New Orleans

through Louisiana and Texas, via

Houston, San Antonio and El

Paso, along the Mexican border

line, across Arizona into Southern

California.

Now you are in the land of snowy moun-

tain, flanked and girdled by flowery

meadows, orange trees, feather palms,

lilies and roses — over all a marvelous

sunny sky.

Manlike you have traveled on a fine

train borne by an oil-burning engine,

over an oiled road-bed. No smoke, no

dust, no cinders. The route of low alti-

udes, the open window route to the

the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San

Francisco and the Panama-California

Exposition at San Diego.

—

Southern Pacific

W. G. NEWMAYER, A. B., Tel. Harrison 8607. Auto. 62-305.

See the 1915 Exposition, where 45 For-

mat Nations and 45 States will exhibit.

—

SOUTHWEST

—

AWFORD

FEED, NEAR MADISON

—

THIEF

ACTS

—

YESTERDAY AND MARY RYAN

—

LAST NIGHT'S ROMANCE

—

NIGHT OUT

—

Laughing at these two features

—

SIDENT

—

Martyrdom

—

Feature — Aalem R. Story

—

LAST NIGHT'S ROMANCE

—

ROMANCE

—

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW

—

RVARD

—

ARTS

—

ENTERTAINMENT

—

WEST SIDE

—

CLASS BY ITSELF

—

AMLIN

—

TO 289 W. MADISON ST.

—

VIOLET MESSENGERS IN

—

THEATRE OF ANATOLE

—

Two Parts

—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

—

CALL OF THE CHILD

—

TAKING HER

—

NEVER COMEDY

—

ONE WITH A CRACKED LIP

—

AWFORD

—

FEED, NEAR MADISON

—

ONE WITH A CRACKED LIP

—

**PERJURY CHARGE
TO A. J. HOPKINS
BY INDICTED MAN**

Former Illinois Senator Is Accused by Agent of Wrongly Causing Prosecution.

New York, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Papers submitted to Supreme Court Justice Page today on which the court acted revealed charges that Albert J. Hopkins, formerly United States senator from Illinois and now president of the Illinois Survey company, has caused the indictment of D. Clinton Mackey, for many years general agent in New York for the Illinois company, through committing perjury.

The papers bring to light the fact that Mr. Mackey, who is one of the best known bonding men in New York, is under \$10,000 on two indictments charged that he has failed to account for several thousand dollars of the survey company's money. Robert B. Honeyman, counsel for Mackey, asserted tonight that he had proved by the cross examination of Mr. Hopkins that one of two checks which is the subject of the indictments was deposited in the survey company's account.

Accuses Hopkins of Perjury.

This led to the following statement by Mackey in the papers before the court:

"Before the indictments against me can be heard Hopkins will be indicted for perjury, as he should be."

Mr. Honeyman said tonight that no effort will be made to induce the grand jury to take action against Mr. Hopkins until the indictments against Mackey are disposed of.

On the papers submitted to him today in behalf of Mackey, Justice Page signed a writ of certiorari directing Frank Hanbuck, superintendent of insurance, to file in the Supreme court within twenty days all the documents and testimony on which he has made a decision refusing Mackey a license to do an insurance business on the ground that he has been guilty of fraudulent practices. Superintendent Hanbuck gave his decision after two hearings in which Mr. Hopkins was one of the witnesses.

Charges Made by Hopkins.

President Hopkins' charges dated Dec. 30 last, allege that Mackey has appropriated more than \$20,000 in violation of his contract, and that this fact was discovered by representatives of the company a few days before Dec. 18, 1913. Hopkins said that "on that date I personally charged Mackey with this defalcation and he confessed his crime. I severed his relations with the company and gave him until the first of the year to make good his shortcomings. Through various means he has paid back \$18,500."

In his defense, Mackey denies that he confessed any crime, and says that the survey company does not accuse him of taking a dollar wrongfully.

CITY TAX OF \$25 ON "JITNEYS"
Corporation Counsel Rules Nothing Else Is Required for Auto Busses.

Payment of a license fee not exceeding \$25 to the city is all that is necessary for the operation of a "Jitney" bus, according to an opinion handed down by the corporation counsel's office yesterday.

**THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons**
N. E. Cor. State and Jackson



\$20, \$25, \$30

**Golf
Suits
REDUCED**

Imported and domestic suits of Donegal home-spuns and Harris tweeds; also American knitted fabrics. Coats have inverted pleated backs; trousers are in long and knickerbocker styles. Wear one of these suits and you'll enjoy the game twice as much. Sale price

\$16.50

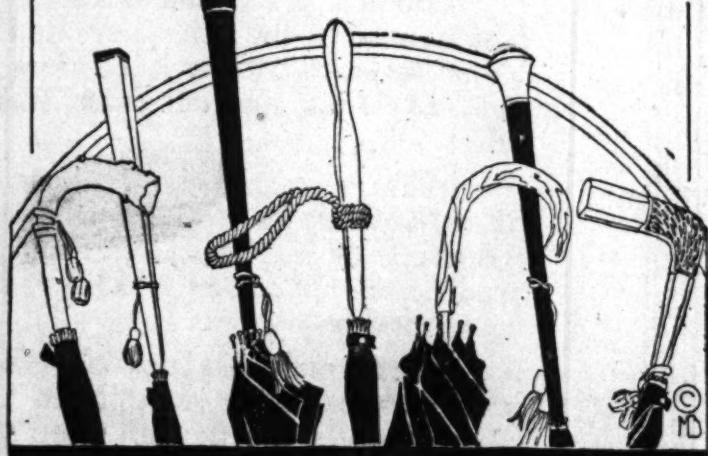
Separate Knickerbockers, \$4.75 reduced from \$7 and \$8 to \$4.75. Knitted Golf Jackets, reduced from \$10 and \$12 to \$5.75.

Fifth Floor

Mandel Brothers

Umbrella shop, first floor

Taffeta umbrellas



at 88c

—a saving of one-third

women's and men's umbrellas with Colbalt tape edge, steel rod and paragon frame; each with case and tassel.

\$16.50

Separate Knickerbockers, \$4.75 reduced from \$7 and \$8 to \$4.75. Knitted Golf Jackets, reduced from \$10 and \$12 to \$5.75.

Fifth Floor

Women's styles

umbrellas with handles in wide variety, including carved mission and Prince of Wales crooks; choice of the handsomer finishes: 88c.

Men's styles

umbrellas with handles in wide variety, including carved mission and Prince of Wales crooks; choice of the handsomer finishes: 88c.

Suits and Frocks at \$25, \$35, \$45, \$50 AND UP

we offer three new Spring Waist Models, one in a radi- um silk, one in crepe de chine and one in lace, both long and short sleeves and high and low collar. Spec- cial at..... \$4.50

Some Winter Garments Left Choice Now \$10

Today

Spring Waist Mod- els, one in a radi- um silk, one in crepe de chine and one in lace, both long and short sleeves and high and low collar. Spec- cial at..... \$4.50

Some Winter Garments Left Choice Now \$10

WEST INDIES

Personally Conducted The LUCKEY TOURS Care Ill. Cent. R. R., 76 W. Adams St., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS AND TICKETS All Steamship and Railroads Lines—All Cruises. THOS. COOK & SON 15 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO



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TO ADVERTISE
IN THE TRIBUNE**

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Ocean Travel.

American Line

American Steamers Under the American Flag Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only. NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL NEW YORK—MAR. 3 PHILADELPHIA—MAR. 13

White Star Line

BALTIC—MARCH 1—LIVERPOOL—MARCH 18

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CANOPIC—MARCH 16—CRETE—APRIL 6

FROM BOSTON NEXT DAY

COMPANY'S OFFICE

14 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. Telephone Randolph 6964. Auto 41-181.

Go to BERMUDA

TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"

ROUND TRIP \$25 AND UP

Newest and Fastest Steamer to Bermuda

Sails from N. Y. Wednesday—Carries 8, S. Mails

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents, Quebec

Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, N. Y.;

The Grand Hotel, 18 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, or any Ticket Agent.

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EXPRESS POSTAL SERVICE NEW YORK—HARVEY

CHICAGO..... Mar. 6

NIAGARA..... Mar. 13

ROCHAMBEAU..... Mar. 20

MAURICE W. ROZMINSKI, G. W. A.

139 N. Dearborn St. Telephone Central 6232.

WEST INDIES

2100—19 DAYS

2200—21 DAYS

Personally Conducted The LUCKEY TOURS Care Ill. Cent. R. R., 76 W. Adams St., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS AND TICKETS All Steamship and Railroads Lines—All Cruises. THOS. COOK & SON 15 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Announcing a Purchasing Event of Unusual Interest in the Misses' Section:

New Dance Frocks, \$20

The full plaited skirt of the soft taffeta is garlanded about the Empire waist with a wreath of tiny flowers, and frilled at the bottom with picot edged ruff-



\$20

The New Spring Suits at \$30

are represented by one of many smart styles here at the left. The coat has the new loose flare back, button trimmed. The two-piece skirt is as new, with its wide panel at the back.

In Navy and Black Poplin and Black and White Checked Cloth at \$30.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

End-of-the-Week Specials in Little Girls' Apparel

New Washable Frocks, \$2.50 and New Spring Coats, \$8.75

Here are frocks that send the little girl to school well-dressed. And at so moderate an outlay of money, no mother can fail to be impressed.



"Suspender" frocks are as much the "thing" for the little girl as for grown-ups. These have full pleated skirts of plain blue or plaid gingham "buttoned on" crisp white blouses, \$5.

Smart Suspender Frocks at \$5

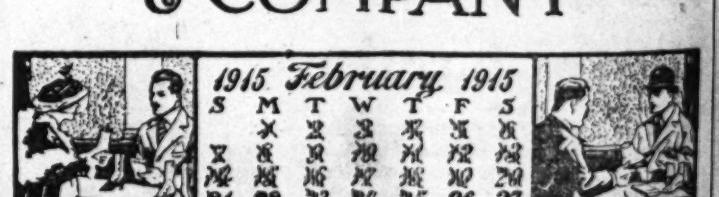
"Suspender" frocks are as much the "thing" for the little girl as for grown-ups. These have full pleated skirts of plain blue or plaid gingham "buttoned on" crisp white blouses, \$5.

New Spring Coats for Little Girls In the Empire Style Sketched at the Left Are Specially Priced at \$8.75

They may be selected in checks, black-and-white, or in blue serge. The collars and cuffs are of white pique edged in lace.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



Last 2 Days of Our

February Sale of

Men's, Women's and Children's

Shoes

Now in Progress
In All Shoe Sections.

Selection, at reduced prices, may be made from our entire stocks, where at reasonable prices we can suit practically any taste.

AMBITION CHICAGO WOMEN never let a morning pass without a careful reading of THE TRIBUNE. They know they can't afford to.

SECTION
GENERAL
MARKETS, W.

COUNTY BUD
FOR \$11,007
IS AGREED

Pay Rolls and Liabilities

Meet Revenue; Welfa
reau in the Balan

SALARIES OF \$4,000

A budget for \$11,007,349.92 upon last night by the board commissioners, sitting as a committee. The pay rolls and liabilities were made to fit the visit when more than \$500,000 in obligations were omitted upon Assistant State's Attorney Center Case Jr.

The board will take up the afternoon in open meeting. It will be settled before the budget is passed is the disposition of the public welfare and departmental service. The members of the board will be present with representatives of our branches of the county special charity work in the morning. It was suggested to combine all meetings under the direction of the agents' work.

Commissioner William Bussey

was successful in his efforts to raise money and rebate fund from the figure set by Chairman Daniel Assistant State's Attorney Case Jr. This is the figure used in budget making for the last

Cut Out \$419,795

Items totaling \$419,729 from the "outstanding" of the budget for dieting public house of correction. The city's office gave an estimate of the amount of the prisoners at that institution pointed out that this item had been in the budget last year, not charged a second time.

Another item of \$90,000 for the cost of maintaining share of the prisoners at correction in 1915 was reduced. Mr. Case said it was not necessary to have decided the count of the number of inmates of the house of correction expenses of Chicago.

Hoynes to Turn Over

The state's attorney's office had \$44,000 in fees collected which had not been turned over. This will be done by the commissioners given amount to appropriate again.

The appropriation for the county charges at industrial schools from \$250,000 to \$200,000 was agreed upon. \$200,000 was asked for by the institution of this fund was number of county charges during 1914.

Here's Comparative

The following is a table of figures for salaries for various offices allowed in the tentative pared with the sums ask appropriated in 1914:

Office.	1914.
Board of commis. #	\$7,000 \$3
Controller	1,050 35
Sup't. pub. service	1,050 35
Sup't. public schools	14,600 1,700
Sup'r. on bldg.	18,000 1,900
Civil service	22,940 1,800
Board of assessors	178,070 32,300
Assess. of real prop.	16,390 2,100
Treasurer	37,910 3,600
Clerk	22,270 2,200
Recorder	312,530 397
Sur	

OTT & CO.

ent. of Unusual
Section:

cks, \$20

at \$30

smart styles here
loose flare back;
skirt is as new,

and Black
at \$30.

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OTT & CO.

Specials in
parel

ocks, \$2.50
oats, \$8.75

Here are frocks that
and the little girl to
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lay of money, no
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pressed.

These Attractive Ging-
am Frocks at \$2.50
are indeed, exceptional in
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specially priced, \$2.50.

Smart Suspender
Frocks at \$5

the "thing" for the little
ill pleated skirts of plain
crisp white blouses, \$5.

Little Girls
at the Left

at \$8.75
checks, black-and-
collars and cuffs are

Room.

FIELD
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Sale of
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WOMEN never let a
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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

COUNTY BUDGET FOR \$11,007,349 IS AGREED UPON

Pay Rolls and Liabilities Cut to
Meet Revenue; Welfare Bu-
reau in the Balance.

SALARIES OF \$4,070,715.

A budget for \$11,007,349 was agreed upon last night by the board of county commissioners sitting as a committee of the whole. The pay rolls and liabilities were made to fit the visible revenue when more than \$500,000 in outstanding liabilities were omitted upon the advice of Assistant State's Attorney Charles C. Case Jr.

The board will take up the budget this afternoon in open meeting. One point to be settled before the budget is finally passed is the disposition of the bureau of public welfare and department of social service. The members of the board conferred with representatives of the various branches of the county special service charity work in the morning. One plan suggested was to combine all the departments under the direction of one superintendent as a division of the county agent's work.

Salaries Increased \$577,606.

The budget as adopted by the committee carries \$4,070,715.98 for salaries and wages. This is an increase of \$577,606.97 over the salary appropriation for 1914. Most of this addition came in the way of extra employees, made necessary by the quadrennial assessment. This affected the offices of assessor, board of review, clerk, and treasurer. Extra help also was given the recorder's office for the purpose of revising the land tract books.

Commissioner William Busse was successful in his efforts to raise the tax error and rebate fund from \$60,000 to the figure set by Chairman Daniel R. Darnell and Assistant State's Attorney Case, to \$625,000. This is the figure used for this item in budget making for the last four years.

Cut Out \$419,729.

Items totaling \$419,729 were dropped from the "outstanding liabilities" side of the budget for disting prisoners at the house of correction. The state attorney's office gave an opinion the county must pay the cost of maintenance of prisoners at that institution. He also pointed out that this item had been carried in the budget last year, and could not be charged a second time.

Another item of \$90,000 as an estimate for the cost of maintaining the county's share of the prisoners at the house of correction in 1915 was reduced to \$500. Mr. Case said it was not necessary to anticipate the cost until such time as the court had decided the county must pay house of correction expenses to the city of Chicago.

Hoover to Turn Over \$44,000.

The state attorney's office announced it had \$44,000 in fees collected last year which had not been turned into the county treasury. This will be done today, and the commissioners were given this added amount to appropriate again.

The proportion of the care of Cook county charges at industrial schools was raised from \$30,000, the figure first agreed upon, to \$310,000, the amount asked for by the institutions. The allotment of this fund was based upon the number of county charges cared for during 1914.

Harrison's Comparative Table.

The following is a table of the allowances for salaries for various offices as allowed in the tentative budget as compared with the sums asked for and those appropriated in 1914:

	1914	Asked. Allowed.
Board of commissioners	\$22,000	\$6,500
Controller	20,000	20,000
Treasurer	20,000	20,000
Sept. ass't [unclear]	144,469	248,467
Sherriff, co. [unclear]	180,058	180,058
Govt. services.....	22,940	18,180
Board of assessors	178,670	333,260
Ass'tor [unclear]	20,000	21,000
Treasury	46,760	120,240
Chancery	876,516	876,440
Clerk	290,270	230,020
Records	512,630	576,580
Counts clerk.....	64,820	100,850
Probate clerk.....	29,217	53,462
Probate clerk et al.	86,430	86,430
Sherriff.....	28,584	24,220
Jury commission.....	283,923	288,540
Finance comm'nta.	18,100	18,000
General ledger.....	84,280	85,600
Welfare dep't.....	3,125	7,450
Govt. Criminal.....	61,000	69,297
State's attorney.....	26,210	282,970
Sherriff, Crim. et al.	56,884	67,084
Oak Forest.....	21,985	18,574
County hospital.....	236,614	191,3
District pub. welf're	8,325	28,280
County agent.....	106,860	129,270
Veterans' aid.....	8,000	8,000
House of correction	41,800	46,750
Juvenile court.....	126,280	120,820
Supt. of schools.....	16,000	15,900
Adult probation.....	14,960	17,120
Hwy. highways.....	11,287	20,700
Total.....	\$3,697,100	\$4,070,715

NORTH BERWYN DISTRICT REFUSES TO AID TEACHERS.

Protests Against Proposal to Merge
School Systems to Help "Broke"
South Section.

School teachers' salaries have divided the village of Berwyn against itself. South Berwyn refuses to allow its school system to be consolidated with that of North Berwyn, even for the financial relief of teachers who are suffering hardships because they have received no pay for two months and will receive none until some time next month.



Chicago Gowns Going to the World's Fair.

Some of the prize winning gowns at the Chicago Fashion Art league show
are to be taken to San Francisco and put on exhibition at the world's fair.
The photographs are of a group of winners.

FARM CREDITS IN BIG MONEY BILL

McCumber Slips Provision
in Agricultural Measure
Passed by Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—A farm credits bill, providing for government loans to farm owners, was attached to the agricultural appropriation bill today in its hurried passage through the senate.

Presented by Senator McCumber as an amendment, the provision was incorporated in the supply bill without a record vote at a time when only a few senators were in the chamber.

The bill itself was passed a short time later.

Bureau of Farm Credits.

The McCumber amendment would create a bureau of farm credits in the treasury department to make loans of government funds through national banks on farms mortgage notes.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire made a point of order against the rural credit amendment, but withdrew it with the understanding that the measure would be perfected in conference between the house and the senate.

The farm credits bill increased the agricultural measure's total from \$22,000,000 to about \$30,000,000.

More Free Seeds Sure.

After regaining control of the senate, the Republicans are determined to support the action of the agricultural committee in striking out an appropriation of \$225,000 for the free distribution of seeds. One of the principal provisions in the bill is the \$2,000,000 appropriation for combating the foot and mouth disease.

Immediately after the passage of the agricultural legislation, the senate took up the naval bill and held a night session.

The senate agreed to the two battleship programs and to a provision for a gunboat and a hospital ship recommended by the naval committee. The proposal to increase the appropriation for submarine fleet over for consideration tomorrow.

If Thompson is elected he will not have much Republican timber on the board after the change in July—only Charles S. Peterson and Ralph C. Otis, who, in fact, are Progressives.

DR. PATTON NEAR DEATH.

Young Physician Who Fell Down
Hospital Elevator Shaft Still
Unconscious.

Dr. Leigh Patton, whose skull was fractured, right arm broken twice, and body bruised when he fell three floors down an elevator shaft in the Cook county hospital at 9:30 Wednesday night, had not regained consciousness last night. Dr. Patton had received his diploma from the hospital an hour before the accident.

PRIMARY PERIL TO MRS. YOUNG?

Board Changes Due Regard-
less of April Winner,
Says Member.

Two members of the board of education were Switzer buttons yesterday at the meeting of the buildings and grounds committee, and much respect was paid them. They were Robert J. Routson and Mr. Florence Vosbrink. Harrison appointed, but members of a minority on the board which has had small consider-
ation in the last few years.

Men said asserted that there is bound to be a change of attitude on the board. Just how soon it will start is problematical. All of the present members are Harrison appointees, and whether Switzer or Thompson is elected, there is bound to be "new blood" on the board.

Mrs. Young in Danger?

One trustee prothesized that the defeat of Harrison means the end of the administration of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young when she term expires in December, if not sooner.

The terms of seven members expire in

July. They are John J. Sonsteg, William Rothmann, and Robert J. Routson, leaders of the board majority opposed to Mrs. Young, and Charles S. Peterson, John A. Metz, Dr. Stephen R. Pictorius, and William Schiske, who have up-
held Mrs. Young.

Roulston Switzer Aid.

It is probable Mr. Routson will be re-
elected if he deserves it. He was one of
Switzer's lieutenants in the primary campaign.

The Switzer contingent showed re-
sentiment against Michael J. Collins, president of the board, and Mrs. John MacMahon, chairman of the school management committee. It asserted that pressure had been brought to bear against both engineers and teachers to vote for Harrison.

If Thompson is elected he will not have

much Republican timber on the board after the change in July—only Charles S. Peterson and Ralph C. Otis, who, in fact, are Progressives.

WHEN CAN WIFE LEAVE HOME
Not When Husband Merely Strikes
His Mother-in-Law, Judge
Trude Decides.

A wife is not justified in leaving her husband merely because he struck his mother-in-law. That was the decision delivered yesterday by Municipal Judge Trude in favor of plaintiff Walter Wagemann. Wagemann was allowed to strike his wife, Annie Bauer of 1157 Langley avenue when she refused to give him his 2½ months old baby which his wife had taken home with her when she left him.

ART INSTITUTE MAY GET \$35,000 YEARLY UNDER WILL

Friendly Suit Started Against Es-
tate of Wirt D. Walker to Get
Court Ruling for Action for Action.

The Art Institute will receive an annual

allowance of \$35,000 from the Wirt D. Walker estate, if a friendly suit started yesterday is won. The action was begun by the trustees of the estate.

Mr. Walker, who died in 1899, left an annuity of \$10,000 to his wife, now Mrs. Marie W. Elling, and the remainder will be devoted to the erection of an art museum, probably to be named after him.

William E. Malvane, attorney for the trustees, said at the present rate of in-

crease such a building could not be erected until eighty years after the death of Mrs. Elling, when all the interest will be devoted to the art fund. However, it is adequate to care for a room in the institu-

tion. The trustees, he said, believe it is the only sensible way of meeting the will.

Repulses a Reporter.

In the afternoon a matronly-looking woman carrying a small black satchel rang the bell of the Webster apartment. While waiting for the answer she turned to a reporter who was waiting in the hall.

"I am Mrs. Webster," she said. "Well, I don't think Mrs. Webster will see you. She has brought enough disgrace on her family and relatives already. We don't want any more."

The reporter inquired as to the visitor and Mrs. Webster. She admitted she was a relative from out of town, but would not disclose her identity.

Relative Rebukes Her.

"I read the story in the Chicago pa-
pers," she said, "and came here to give
Mrs. Webster a good tongue thrashing.
Her husband and mother, who were
visitors to the home of respectable people,
are bowed with shame that a daughter
of their should act in the manner she
did."

"She simply acted as she did to get
back at her husband. She believed he
was frequenting cafés and going with
other women. So she chose the opportunity
to get back at him, but he appears to have
arrived at the time of the attack and she
did not expect to get him back."

"Mrs. Webster has such a jealous dis-
position that if her 16-year-old son, Don-
ald, acted the least friendly with a girl, she
would get jealous of the girl. She
didn't expect to get him back."

"She is like many other women who dream

BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

14

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

GRAIN FUTURES SHOW WEAKNESS

Uncertainty Over Shipping Situation Affects Wheat; Receipts Smaller.

CORN LEADS IN SLUMP.

A feeling of uncertainty dominated the wheat trade yesterday, checking buying support and causing considerable scattered selling of long wheat. Country selling was reported in a quiet way. The fear of complications in the shipping trade that would check the export movement temporarily was a big influence, and there also were rumors emanating from Washington to the effect that further interference with American shipping would be undertaken.

With these uncertain factors definite to indicate such an embargo, traders were fearful of some such development, and, with the coarse grains weak, prices declined. First prices were at moderate reductions, and this break was followed by a sharp rally. Later there was more general selling and resting prices for the day were 2½ to 3¢ lower than the July leading the decline.

Local Cash Trade Slow.

The cash demand was slow here and sales were only 10,000 bu to mills. There were some reports of good business at Minneapolis and Duluth, the latter point claiming sales of 200,000 bu. No. 1 northern for opening of navigation shipment. Minneapolis also reported good sales of wheat chaff. In the local market there were some offerings of low grade spring wheat.

Country sales to arrive were small in all markets, and receipts are running lighter than for some time. Minneapolis had only 120 cars, and total northwestern receipts were 165 cars, against 347 cars a year ago. In the southwest arrivals were light. Total primary receipts were 540,000 bu, against 605,000 bu a year ago. Clearances for the day were liberal at \$2,800.00 bu. Exports for January were 32,000,000 bu, against 9,675,000 bu a year ago.

Weather in Argentina. Weather in Argentina again was reported, the movement of grain being slow, and the quality of the crop has been impaired. Plate shipments for the week, however, were estimated at 3,200,000 bu. Liverpool spot wheat was quoted unchanged, but private cables indicated a big demand. In Italy conditions are unfavorable and it is estimated that about 6,000,000 bu more wheat will have to be imported. In Roumania the outlook is poor and the acreage is a little smaller than a year ago.

Receipts here were 150 cars, with 185 cars inspected yesterday. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 450,000 bu for five days. Winnipeg receipts were 281 cars, against 30 cars a year ago.

Corn Selling Is General.

Corn selling was of a general character and prices at the close were 15¢/bu to 16¢/bu. The market was quiet, and the futures and sales were moderate at 105,000 bu, including 25,000 bu for export. Clearances were small at 9,000 bu. Baltimore sold corn here at reduced prices, and this had considerable influence in creating selling sentiment. Country sales were small and smaller arrivals are expected, but the big stocks check any bullish sentiment and there is but little bull leadership.

Receipts here were 245 cars, with 300 cars inspected yesterday. Primary receipts were 680,000 bu, and new receipts were 500,000 bu a year ago. Oats were 46¢/bu higher for spot cables. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 1,700,000 bu. Clearances were small at 6,000 bu. Crop reports from Argentina were less favorable.

Oats Prices Have Decline.

Oats prices showed a fair advance early, with further buying by export houses and not many oats for sale. Later the selling became rather general after other grains showed so much weakness, and prices weakened. Resting prices were 6½¢/bu lower. The cash demand was good and prices in the sample market were relatively a trifle higher than a year ago.

Cash sales were 60,000 bu, of which 6000 bu were for export. The offerings from the country were reported light. Receipts here were 274 cars, with 328 cars inspected yesterday. At primary points receipts were 77,000 bu, against 62,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were small at 4,000 bu.

Hog Products Are Weak. Provisions showed a little firmness early and extreme weakness later. Schwarz and Wagner were credited with selling and packers were credited with selling pork and buying ribs and lard on the break.

Hog receipts were 25,000, with 23,000 the estimate for the week. Receipts were 600,000 bu, of which 60,000 bu were for export. The cash trade was moderate. Liverpool prices were steady, except for hams, which were off 4¢.

Pork Active but Lower. Pork prices declined 2¢, but the trade was active at the reduction. No. 2 sold at \$1,206.12, No. 4 at \$1.20, and sample grade at \$1,169.12. There were also sales at \$1,169.12. There were also sales at 10,000 bu for export. Receipts, 7 cars.

Bacon was 1¢ lower for malting and 1¢ higher for lower grades. Malting sold at \$746.86, feed at \$267.36, and samples at \$732.36. Receipts, 33 cars.

Timothy seed was dull and easy at \$4,766.50, and No. 1 winter seed was quoted at \$10,000/bu for cash.

Durum wheat closed 4½¢ higher, with cash on track \$1.84¢, May \$1.85¢, July \$1.87¢, and September \$1.88¢. Receipts, 2 cars. Minneapolis was ¾¢ higher at \$1,816.61/84¢ for cash on track. Receipts, 8 cars. Winnipeg closed 4½¢ higher, with May \$1.06¢ and July \$1.08¢. Receipts, 27 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS,

NEW YORK. Feb. 25.—FLOUR—Barley steady. RYE-FLOUR—Barley steady. WHEAT-FLOUR—Dull but business good. COTTON—Wheat, white and yellow, 11½¢/bu. Barley, 11½¢/bu. OATS—Easy; No. 2 western, \$1.85; c. f. New York, \$1.85; No. 2 eastern, \$1.85; c. f. New York, \$1.85; No. 2 hard, \$1.84; all rail c. f. t. trend export; No. 1 northern Durum, \$1.85; No. 2 hard, \$1.84; all rail c. f. t. trend import. Futures weak. May, \$1.80. CORN—Easy; No. 2 yellow, \$1.85; c. f. to arrive. OATS—Easy; standard, \$1.85; No. 2 winter, \$1.85; choice, \$1.86. HAY—Steady.

KANSAS CITY. Feb. 26.—WHEAT—Cash, \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.81; No. 3, \$1.82; No. 4, \$1.83; No. 5, \$1.84; No. 6, \$1.85; No. 7, \$1.86; No. 8, \$1.87; No. 9, \$1.88; No. 10, \$1.89; No. 11, \$1.90; No. 12, \$1.91; No. 3, \$1.89; No. 4, \$1.90; No. 5, \$1.91; No. 6, \$1.92; No. 7, \$1.93; No. 8, \$1.94; No. 9, \$1.95; No. 10, \$1.96; No. 11, \$1.97; No. 12, \$1.98; No. 13, \$1.99; No. 14, \$2.00; No. 15, \$2.01; No. 16, \$2.02; No. 17, \$2.03; No. 18, \$2.04; No. 19, \$2.05; No. 20, \$2.06; No. 21, \$2.07; No. 22, \$2.08; No. 23, \$2.09; No. 24, \$2.10; No. 25, \$2.11; No. 26, \$2.12; No. 27, \$2.13; No. 28, \$2.14; No. 29, \$2.15; No. 30, \$2.16; No. 31, \$2.17; No. 32, \$2.18; No. 33, \$2.19; No. 34, \$2.20; No. 35, \$2.21; No. 36, \$2.22; No. 37, \$2.23; No. 38, \$2.24; No. 39, \$2.25; No. 40, \$2.26; No. 41, \$2.27; No. 42, \$2.28; No. 43, \$2.29; No. 44, \$2.30; No. 45, \$2.31; No. 46, \$2.32; No. 47, \$2.33; No. 48, \$2.34; No. 49, \$2.35; No. 50, \$2.36; No. 51, \$2.37; No. 52, \$2.38; No. 53, \$2.39; No. 54, \$2.40; No. 55, \$2.41; No. 56, \$2.42; No. 57, \$2.43; No. 58, \$2.44; No. 59, \$2.45; No. 60, \$2.46; No. 61, \$2.47; No. 62, \$2.48; No. 63, \$2.49; No. 64, \$2.50; No. 65, \$2.51; No. 66, \$2.52; No. 67, \$2.53; No. 68, \$2.54; No. 69, \$2.55; No. 70, \$2.56; No. 71, \$2.57; No. 72, \$2.58; No. 73, \$2.59; No. 74, \$2.60; No. 75, \$2.61; No. 76, \$2.62; No. 77, \$2.63; No. 78, \$2.64; No. 79, \$2.65; No. 80, \$2.66; No. 81, \$2.67; No. 82, \$2.68; No. 83, \$2.69; No. 84, \$2.70; No. 85, \$2.71; No. 86, \$2.72; No. 87, \$2.73; No. 88, \$2.74; No. 89, \$2.75; No. 90, \$2.76; No. 91, \$2.77; No. 92, \$2.78; No. 93, \$2.79; No. 94, \$2.80; No. 95, \$2.81; No. 96, \$2.82; No. 97, \$2.83; No. 98, \$2.84; No. 99, \$2.85; No. 100, \$2.86; No. 101, \$2.87; No. 102, \$2.88; No. 103, \$2.89; No. 104, \$2.90; No. 105, \$2.91; No. 106, \$2.92; No. 107, \$2.93; No. 108, \$2.94; No. 109, \$2.95; No. 110, \$2.96; No. 111, \$2.97; No. 112, \$2.98; No. 113, \$2.99; No. 114, \$3.00; No. 115, \$3.01; No. 116, \$3.02; No. 117, \$3.03; No. 118, \$3.04; No. 119, \$3.05; No. 120, \$3.06; No. 121, \$3.07; No. 122, \$3.08; No. 123, \$3.09; No. 124, \$3.10; No. 125, \$3.11; No. 126, \$3.12; No. 127, \$3.13; No. 128, \$3.14; No. 129, \$3.15; No. 130, \$3.16; No. 131, \$3.17; No. 132, \$3.18; No. 133, \$3.19; No. 134, \$3.20; No. 135, \$3.21; No. 136, \$3.22; No. 137, \$3.23; No. 138, \$3.24; No. 139, \$3.25; No. 140, \$3.26; No. 141, \$3.27; No. 142, \$3.28; No. 143, \$3.29; No. 144, \$3.30; No. 145, \$3.31; No. 146, \$3.32; No. 147, \$3.33; No. 148, \$3.34; No. 149, \$3.35; No. 150, \$3.36; No. 151, \$3.37; No. 152, \$3.38; No. 153, \$3.39; No. 154, \$3.40; No. 155, \$3.41; No. 156, \$3.42; No. 157, \$3.43; No. 158, \$3.44; No. 159, \$3.45; No. 160, \$3.46; No. 161, \$3.47; No. 162, \$3.48; No. 163, \$3.49; No. 164, \$3.50; No. 165, \$3.51; No. 166, \$3.52; No. 167, \$3.53; No. 168, \$3.54; No. 169, \$3.55; No. 170, \$3.56; No. 171, \$3.57; No. 172, \$3.58; No. 173, \$3.59; No. 174, \$3.60; No. 175, \$3.61; No. 176, \$3.62; No. 177, \$3.63; No. 178, \$3.64; No. 179, \$3.65; No. 180, \$3.66; No. 181, \$3.67; No. 182, \$3.68; No. 183, \$3.69; No. 184, \$3.70; No. 185, \$3.71; No. 186, \$3.72; No. 187, \$3.73; No. 188, \$3.74; No. 189, \$3.75; No. 190, \$3.76; No. 191, \$3.77; No. 192, \$3.78; No. 193, \$3.79; No. 194, \$3.80; No. 195, \$3.81; No. 196, \$3.82; No. 197, \$3.83; No. 198, \$3.84; No. 199, \$3.85; No. 200, \$3.86; No. 201, \$3.87; No. 202, \$3.88; No. 203, \$3.89; No. 204, \$3.90; No. 205, \$3.91; No. 206, \$3.92; No. 207, \$3.93; No. 208, \$3.94; No. 209, \$3.95; No. 210, \$3.96; No. 211, \$3.97; No. 212, \$3.98; No. 213, \$3.99; No. 214, \$3.10; No. 215, \$3.11; No. 216, \$3.12; No. 217, \$3.13; No. 218, \$3.14; No. 219, \$3.15; No. 220, \$3.16; No. 221, \$3.17; No. 222, \$3.18; No. 223, \$3.19; No. 224, \$3.20; No. 225, \$3.21; No. 226, \$3.22; No. 227, \$3.23; No. 228, \$3.24; No. 229, \$3.25; No. 230, \$3.26; No. 231, \$3.27; No. 232, \$3.28; No. 233, \$3.29; No. 234, \$3.30; No. 235, \$3.31; No. 236, \$3.32; No. 237, \$3.33; No. 238, \$3.34; No. 239, \$3.35; No. 240, \$3.36; No. 241, \$3.37; No. 242, \$3.38; No. 243, \$3.39; No. 244, \$3.40; No. 245, \$3.41; No. 246, \$3.42; No. 247, \$3.43; No. 248, \$3.44; No. 249, \$3.45; No. 250, \$3.46; No. 251, \$3.47; No. 252, \$3.48; No. 253, \$3.49; No. 254, \$3.50; No. 255, \$3.51; No. 256, \$3.52; No. 257, \$3.53; No. 258, \$3.54; No. 259, \$3.55; No. 260, \$3.56; No. 261, \$3.57; No. 262, \$3.58; No. 263, \$3.59; No. 264, \$3.60; No. 265, \$3.61; No. 266, \$3.62; No. 267, \$3.63; No. 268, \$3.64; No. 269, \$3.65; No. 270, \$3.66; No. 271, \$3.67; No. 272, \$3.68; No. 273, \$3.69; No. 274, \$3.70; No. 275, \$3.71; No. 276, \$3.72; No. 277, \$3.73; No. 278, \$3.74; No. 279, \$3.75; No. 280, \$3.76; No. 281, \$3.77; No. 282, \$3.78; No. 283, \$3.79; No. 284, \$3.80; No. 285, \$3.81; No. 286, \$3.82; No. 287, \$3.83; No. 288, \$3.84; No. 289, \$3.85; No. 290, \$3.86; No. 291, \$3.87; No. 292, \$3.88; No. 293, \$3.89; No. 294, \$3.90; No. 295, \$3.91; No. 296, \$3.92; No. 297, \$3.93; No. 298, \$3.94; No. 299, \$3.95; No. 300, \$3.96; No. 301, \$3.97; No. 302, \$3.98; No. 303, \$3.99; No. 304, \$3.10; No. 305, \$3.11; No. 306, \$3.12; No. 307, \$3.13; No. 308, \$3.14; No. 309, \$3.15; No. 310, \$3.16; No. 311, \$3.17; No. 312, \$3.18; No. 313, \$3.19; No. 314, \$3.20; No. 315, \$3.21; No. 316, \$3.22; No. 317, \$3.23; No. 318, \$3.24; No. 319, \$3.25; No. 320, \$3.26; No. 321, \$3.27; No. 322, \$3.28; No. 323, \$3.29; No. 324, \$3.30; No. 325, \$3.31; No. 326, \$3.32; No. 327, \$3.33; No. 328, \$3.34; No. 329, \$3.35; No. 330, \$3.36; No. 331, \$3.37; No. 332, \$3.38; No. 333, \$3.39; No. 334, \$3.40; No. 335, \$3.41; No. 336, \$3.42; No. 337, \$3.43; No. 338, \$3.44; No. 339, \$3.45; No. 340, \$3.46; No. 341, \$3.47; No. 342, \$3.48; No. 343, \$3.49; No. 344, \$3.50; No. 345, \$3.51; No. 346, \$3.52; No. 347, \$3.53; No. 348, \$3.54; No. 349, \$3.55; No. 350, \$3.56; No. 351, \$3.57; No. 352, \$3.58; No. 353, \$3.59; No. 354, \$3.510; No. 355, \$3.511; No. 356, \$3.512; No. 357, \$3.513; No. 358, \$3.514; No. 359, \$3.515; No. 360, \$3.516; No. 361, \$3.517; No. 362, \$3.518; No. 363, \$3.519; No. 364, \$3.520; No. 365, \$3.521; No. 366, \$3.522; No. 367, \$3.523; No. 368, \$3.524; No. 369, \$3.525; No. 370, \$3.526; No. 371, \$3.527; No. 372, \$3.528; No. 373, \$3.529; No. 374, \$3.530; No. 375, \$3.531; No. 376, \$3.532; No. 377, \$3.533; No. 378, \$3.534; No. 379, \$3.535; No. 380, \$3.536; No. 381, \$3.537; No. 382, \$3.538; No. 383, \$3.539; No. 384, \$3.540; No. 385, \$3.541; No. 386, \$3.542; No. 387, \$3.543; No. 388, \$3.544; No. 389, \$3.545; No. 390, \$3.546; No. 391, \$3.547; No. 392, \$3.548; No

BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

15

QUAKER OATS CO. HAS GOOD YEAR

Net Profits of \$2,367,251
Equal to 20.8 Per Cent
on Common Shares.

EFFECTS OF WAR FELT.

Net profits of the Quaker Oats company applicable to dividends in the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1914, were \$2,367,251, being equal to 20.8 per cent on the \$11,500,000 common stock after paying 6 per cent dividends on the \$9,000,000 preferred. The company paid on the common 10 per cent.

The annual report, issued yesterday, showed an increase of \$80,241 over the previous year. This result was credited to unfavorable conditions brought about by the war. In his annual report President H. P. Crowell said that early in August the company had shipments or accepted contracts with nearly every nation in the world. In nearly all cases, however, collections were made.

The mill in Germany, Mr. Crowell said, had been running steadily night and day and would continue to do so as long as supplies of grain can be secured. The company did not know immediately the local trade in raising prices, so that the popularity of the company's products was increased in foreign countries.

Detailed Financial Statements.

The plan for increasing the size of some of the company's mills, adopted in 1912, was completed in 1914. The financial statements follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Year Ended Year ended
Dec. 31, 1914 Dec. 31, 1913

Total net receipts... \$2,367,251 \$2,367,251

Dividends... 1,289,984 1,289,984

Depreciation... 267,000 233,584

Surplus for year... \$867,251 \$761,534

Previous surplus... 2,963,062 2,901,540

Froft and surpluses... \$3,829,313 \$3,663,082

BALANCE SHEET-ASSETS.

1914. 1913.

Real estate, plants, etc. \$14,409,625 \$13,889,810

Stock, sub. companies... 452,729 529,729

Investments... 610,215 500,000

Acounts receivable... 6,108,833 5,600,000

Cash... 591,671 344,713

Railroad Earnings.

ATCHISON.

For January.

Operating expenses... \$ 8,822,427 \$ 281,980

Net operating revenue... 6,063,678 311,785

Less taxes... 260,224

Operating income... 5,202,153 1,630,285

From July 1...

Operating expenses... 6,265,484 3,261,884

Net operating revenue... 683,364 403,907

Uncollected revenue... 886,195 517,859

Operating income... 2,806,930 2,963,082

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH.

For January.

Operating revenue... \$ 7,262,203 \$ 151,400

Operating income... 12,870 1,738

From July 1...

Operating revenue... 5,780,204 2,057,397

Other income... 1,976,509 1,984,823

Net revenue... 566,013 622,906

*Decrease.

Local Curb Quotations.

Stocks.

Bid. Asked.

Am. Corp. 175 182

Am. Corp. & Hoe com. 107 110

Am. Gas. Elec. com. 118 129

Am. Gymn. Com. 47 50

Am. Publ. Utilities com. 70 75

Am. Typ. Foundry com. 56 60

Am. Elgin & Chgo. com. 20 25

Automatic Electric co. 70 75

Avco com. 28 31

Babcock & Wilcox 65 69

Barnard Bros. & Spindles com. 97 102

Beth. Steel 100 105

Beth. W. Steel 100

